

REICH AND WRONG



**THE REICH * UK * U.S * USSR
~ YOU DECIDE**

MIKE WALSH

MIKE WALSH

Mike Walsh is a veteran journalist, broadcaster and historian. A fugitive from renegade Europeans, leftists, palace journalists, he has shrugged off their wrath over 50 years of writing. His Irish-American father, Patrick had fought in four conflicts by the time he reached 40-years of age: The Irish peoples guerrilla war against the British Army's Black and Tans. These armed irregulars, dredged from England's prisons, were notorious for their viciousness. The Irish War of Independence and on to fight in the most ferocious hand-to-hand battles during the Spanish Civil War.

Whilst on the frontlines he was a close associate of American war correspondent, Ernest Hemingway. Mike's father formed an enduring friendship with Ireland's celebrated playwright, Sean O'Casey. Eventually his father served in the Royal Air Force during World War Two as an aircraft fitter / flier.

Kathleen, Mike's well-educated mother also mentored his writing skills. A former novice nun she was a corresponding friend of Spain's Civil War Revolutionary La Pasionaria. From the age of 26 the world-travelling Mike was consumed by a passion for truth and justice. Inevitably, this led him to the potpourri of lies, infamies, cover-ups and crimes committed by the Allies that militarily defeated the Workers Reich.

By doing so they ensured the spread of Bolshevism, denial of freedom to nearly a score of Central European nations, the dismembering of the British Empire, and surrender to American imperialism.

The Allied victory ensured that Bolshevism would fester for a further 45 years; this they call victory. Through the base stupidity and race treachery the armed forces of the victors' empires destroyed the one revolution that alone could have ensured the preservation of European culture and values. Today, their dance of victory is the dance of death on their own funeral pyres. **EDITORIAL**

DEDICATIONS

To Patrick my father with whom I disagreed to a point of estrangement I belatedly realise that he wanted a better world too. He did it in the way he thought right at the time; bravo. To my dear mother Kathleen for encouraging my love of literature and writing. To my apolitical wife who tolerates me. Last but not least I express patriarchal love and regards to our sons.

READERS INVITATION

REICH AND WRONG Mike Walsh. Hitler's Reich lasted 13.5 years through peace and war creating an economy, prosperity and lifestyle no Western country could match. Compare 1930s Hitler's prosperous Reich with the shocking 1930s poverty of the US, USSR and UK.

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REICH AND WRONG BY MIKE WALSH

REICH AND WRONG

DEMOCRACY, TYRANNY
AND TWO PLUTOCRACIES

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NATIONAL CONTRASTS OF THE 1930 ERA



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FOREWORD



Twice democratically elected German Chancellor

The election of Adolf Hitler's N.S.D.A.P government January 30 1933 was to endure until May 8, 1945. Seven years of undreamed-of contentment and prosperity followed. The political elite in the self-styled democracies had much to fear from the spread of National Socialism's superior system of truly representative governance. There was much for financial speculators to dread about Germany as a trade competitor. The entire governing classes were directly or indirectly involved in commercial speculation. From 1933 the Workers Reich was demonised by the political elite and those who 'pee in the same pot', newspaper proprietors.

England's War against Hitler's Germany was declared September 1, 1939. The Reich, two days earlier, had responded to continuous attacks on their borders by Polish forces. Repeated threats and attacks on German interests, trade sanctions and isolation had finally sparked a German response. All had been provoked by England much as today Washington DC provokes Russia and China.

Germany's perfectly reasonable peace terms offered over a period of seven-years on every occasion were rejected by England. On September 3 1939 declarations of war by England, the Dominions and France were announced to a horrified world. The Second World War was considered quite unnecessary. There were peaceful ways to resolve disputes caused by the much-criticized Versailles Treaty and Poland's 1920 illegal occupation of German territory. As news of England's War was announced nearly 400,000 British and French troops were poised to repeat the carnage that just 20-years earlier cost the lives of over 8 million of Europe's most promising generations. German peace terms were dismissed; England and France made final preparations for the invasion of their trade rivals.

By summer 1940 England's arms build-up and trade embargoes, its threats to invade Germany left the Workers Reich little choice but to preemptively thwart England's

ambitions. The Reich did so by occupying northern France. Their aim was to deny England a mainland launching pad from which a Second Front, similar in scale and outcome to the carnage of World War One, had caused so much suffering. By denying England the Western Front the German armed forces saved the lives of several million British troops who had been condemned to die in the trenches of France by their unelected premier who sheltered in his Oxford retreat.

When Germany on 6 June 1940 occupied northern France 338,000 mostly British troops were routed. The conciliatory Adolf Hitler then ordered that the vanquished armies be allowed to depart for England unmolested. Most but not all German Generals complied with the order. Hitler's gesture and peace proposals from then on were rejected. The bloodiest war in European history and the carving up of Europe to be divided between Bolshevism and Capitalism commenced.

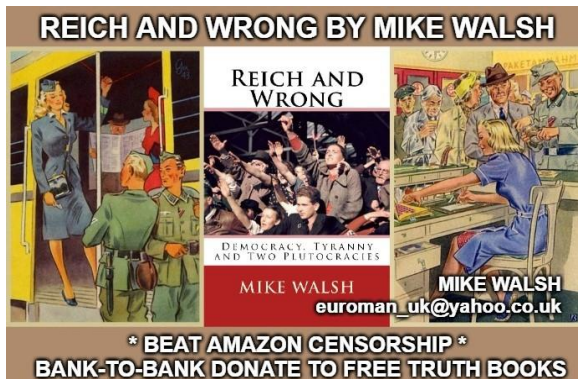
Hitler's Germany defended itself against the British, American and Soviet Empires. Of many ironies perhaps the most poignant is that Adolf Hitler's government was the only governing power of the four main protagonists who could lay claim to his being democratically elected.

British premier, a dilettante half-American notorious drunkard and sexual deviant was never elected by conventional means to lead Britain during his contrived war on Hitler's Germany. In fact, the starving unemployed of England endured a quasi-democratic coalition government led by Tory public school elite from 1931 to 1945.

Soviet dictator Josef Stalin was a convicted terrorist, bank-robber, thief and bandit. During his 30-year rule Stalin was directly or indirectly responsible for approximately 70 million dead. Western media's kid-glove treatment of this blood-soaked tyrant tells you more about newspaper proprietors and their compliant journalists than it does about Stalin himself.

Dodgy Delano U.S President Roosevelt was elected by popular mandate. However, as has since been proved, his narrow win was attributed to his now proven election promises not to engage the U.S in a European war. You decide if his 'coup by falsehood' tenure could be described as democracy.

REICH OR WRONG focuses on a period considered taboo by mainstream media and palace publishers. Only the dawn of the uncontrolled internet publishing allows us to finally compare life in 1930s Germany, the Soviet Union, The United States and Britain.



CONTENTS

PART ONE. LIFE IN HITLER'S REICH

CHAPTER ONE. FORMER PRIME MINISTER AND STATESMAN DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

CHAPTER TWO. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, IRISH PLAYWRIGHT

CHAPTER THREE. LIFE IN HITLER'S GERMANY CARL SCHMIDT

CHAPTER FOUR. DEMOCRATIC FREE ENTERPRISE

CHAPTER FIVE. JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

PART TWO. LIFE IN BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

CHAPTER SIX. REGIME-CHANGE COUP IS NOT REVOLUTION

CHAPTER SEVEN. COMMUNIST RUSSIA CITY LIFE. COMMUNAL APARTMENTS

CHAPTER EIGHT. CITY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

CHAPTER NINE. BOLSHEVIK TORGSIN STORES

CHAPTER TEN. QUEUES FOR FOOD AND OTHER GOODS FOR THE HOME

CHAPTER ELEVEN. CARDS AND COUPONS FOR BREAD AND FOOD PURCHASE
DAILY OR MONTHLY RATE OF FOOD FOR EACH PERSON

CHAPTER TWELVE. MONETARY REFORM 1922-1924

CHAPTER THIRTEEN. VILLAGE LIFE COLLECTIVISATION
BANK INVESTED COMMUNAL PLANTATIONS

CHAPTER FOURTEEN. TROTSKY'S WHITE NEGROES

CHAPTER FIFTEEN. GENOCIDE OF THE KULAKS
(FARMING MIDDLE CLASSES)

CHAPTER SIXTEEN. LIFE AND GENOCIDE IN COSSACK COMMUNITIES

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN. DEPORTATIONS AND REPRESSIONS OF THE COSSACKS

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN. THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE USSR STALIN'S FIVE
YEAR PLANS

CHAPTER NINETEEN. DNIEPER HYDROELECTRIC STATION

CHAPTER TWENTY. BELOMORCANAL PROJECT

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE. MOSCOW, VOLGA CANAL, DMITLAG (DMITROVLAG) CAMP

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO. LEON TROTSKY (LEV BRONSTEIN).

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE. WINSTON CHURCHILL ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR. ADOLF HITLER'S RESISTANCE TO BOLSHEVISM

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE. GENOCIDE BY FOOD DEPRIVATION

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX. HITLER SPEAKS ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMERICAN-FINANCED BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA AND NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY

PART THREE. LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN. PREAMBLE

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT. WAR RESCUES THE U.S ECONOMY

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE. AMERICA'S GREAT COLOURED ATHLETE

**CHAPTER THIRTY. AMERICA, THE LAND OF THE BRAVE
YOU NEEDED TO BE TO SURVIVE.
HITLER SAVED GERMANY FROM THIS**

PART FOUR. LIFE IN GREAT BRITAIN

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE. THE DISTRESSED 1930s

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO. THE APPEAL OF FASCISM

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE. BACKGROUND

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR. CONTEMPT FOR THE ELECTORATE

**CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE. IRISH-AMERICAN WILLIAM JOYCE.
PROPHET WITHOUT EQUAL**

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PART ONE.

LIFE IN HITLER'S REICH

CHAPTER ONE

FORMER PRIME MINISTER AND STATESMAN

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

"I have now seen the famous German leader and also something of the great change he has affected. "Whatever one may think of his methods, and they are certainly not those of a parliamentary country, there can be no doubt that he has achieved a marvelous transformation in the spirit of the people, in their attitude towards each other, and in their social and economic outlook. He rightly claimed at Nuremberg that in four years his movement had made a new Germany.



The Workers Reich Krollgarten, Berlin 1938

It is not the Germany of the first decade that followed the war, broken, dejected and bowed down with a sense of apprehension and impotence. It is now full of hope and confidence, and of a renewed sense of determination to lead its own life without interference from any influence outside its own frontiers. There is for the first time since the war a general sense of security. The people are more cheerful. There is a greater sense of general gaiety of spirit throughout the land. It is a happier Germany. I saw it everywhere and Englishmen I met during my trip and who knew Germany well was very impressed with the change.

One man has accomplished this miracle. He is a born leader of men. His is a magnetic and dynamic personality with a single-minded purpose, a resolute will and a dauntless heart. He is not merely in name but in fact the national Leader. He has made them safe against potential enemies by whom they were surrounded. He is also securing them against the constant dread of starvation, which is one of the most poignant memories of the last years of the War and the first years of the Peace. Over 700,000 died of sheer hunger in those dark years. You can still see the effect in the physique of those who were born into that bleak world. The fact that Hitler has rescued his country from the fear of repetition of that period of despair, penury and humiliation has given him an unchallenged authority in modern Germany.



Hitler's Germany led the world in quality of life and fashion

As to his popularity, especially among the youth of Germany, there can be no manner of doubt. The old trust him; the young idolize him. It is not the admiration accorded to a popular leader. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter despondence and degradation. To those who have actually seen and sensed the way Hitler reigns over the heart and mind of Germany, this description may appear extravagant. All the same, it is the bare truth. This great people will work better, sacrifice more, and, if necessary, fight with greater resolution because Hitler asks them to do so.

Those who do not comprehend this central fact cannot judge the present possibilities of modern Germany. That impression more than anything I witnessed during my short visit to the new Germany. There was a revivalist atmosphere. It had an extraordinary effect in unifying the nation. Catholic and Protestant, Prussian and Bavarian, employer and workman, rich and poor have been consolidated into one people. Religious, provincial and class origins no longer divide the nation.



Adolf Hitler donated his salary to charity. The German leader never had a bank account and died penniless. The great social reformer was undoubtedly the most popular national leader in world history.

“There is a passion for unity born of dire necessity. The divisions, which followed the collapse of 1918, made Germany impotent to face the problems, internal and external. That is why the clash of rival passions is not only deprecated but also temporarily suppressed. I found everywhere a fierce and uncompromising hostility to Russian Bolshevism, coupled with a genuine admiration for the British people with a profound desire for a better and friendlier understanding of them.

The Germans have definitely made up their minds never to quarrel with us again, nor have they any vindictive feelings towards the French. They have altogether put out of their minds any desire for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

However, there is a real hatred and fear of Russian Bolshevism, and unfortunately, it is growing in intensity. It constitutes the driving force of their international and military policy. Their private and public talk is full of it. Wherever you go, you need not wait long before you hear the word 'Bolshevismus', and it recurs again and again with a wearying reiteration. Their eyes are concentrated on the East as if they are

watching intently for the breaking of the day of wrath. Against it they are preparing with German thoroughness. This fear is not put on. High and low, they are convinced there is every reason for apprehension. They have a dread of the great army that has been built up in Russia in recent years. An exceptionally violent anti-German campaign of abuse printed in the Russian official Press and propelled by the official Moscow radio has revived the suspicion in Germany that the Soviet Government is contemplating mischief.” ~ David Lloyd George, Daily Express, September 17, 1936.

CHAPTER TWO.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, IRISH PLAYWRIGHT



Life was easy-going in the Third Reich unburdened by 40 per-cent Interest rates imposed by Jewish-controlled banking house cartels.

“Mr. Vernon Bartlett was soundly berated by the Foreign Office for imploring all lovers of peace to believe in the perfect sincerity of Herr Hitler's assurance that a free Germany would be a peaceful Germany, but 95% of the listeners who wrote to him wanted to have him appointed Foreign Secretary.

“When I said that Herr Hitler's action was right and inevitable, the storm of abuse that was about to burst on me was suddenly checked by Mr. Lloyd George saying exactly the same thing. Europe breathed again. The beginnings of a British popularity set in for Herr Hitler as they had set in years before for Signor Mussolini, in spite of all the liberal protests, and it only remains to watch the results of the forthcoming general

election in Germany, in which it is inconceivable that a single vote should be cast against him, even by the angriest German Jew or German Communist." ~ George Bernard Shaw, playwright. 'The Observer' November 5 1933.

HITLER ON RACE "I am quite free of all racial hatred: It is, in any case, undesirable that one race should mix with other races. Crossbreeding has never produced good results. Pride in one's own race, and that does not imply contempt for other races, is a normal and healthy sentiment. I have never regarded the Chinese or the Japanese as being inferior to ourselves. They belong to ancient civilizations, and I admit freely that their history is superior to our own. They have the right to be proud of their past, just as we have the right to be proud of the civilization to which we belong. ~ The Political Testament of Adolf Hitler, 13 February 1945.



HEALTH IS HAPPINESS Sport was encouraged in Germany. As a consequence, Hitler's Germany dominated the medal table at the close of the 1936 Berlin Olympics. The sportsmen and women of Germany won a staggering 131 medals. The nearest contender was the much larger United States with just 64 medals. The UK won 34 mostly bronze medals.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON, MP. "Health statistics in Germany are satisfactory. Infant mortality has been greatly reduced and is considerably superior to that in Great Britain. Tuberculosis and other diseases have noticeably diminished. The criminal courts have never had so little to do and the prisons have never had so few occupants. It is a pleasure to observe the physical aptitude of the German youth. Even the poorest persons are better clothed than was formerly the case, and their cheerful faces testify to their psychological improvement that has been wrought within them. Economic conditions in Germany, abstraction made of the influence exerted by rearmament, are steadily progressing. Unemployment has greatly decreased.



WINSTON CHURCHILL "In fifteen years that have followed this resolve, he has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe, and not only has he restored the position of his country, but he has even, to a very great extent, reversed the results of the Great War. The vanquished are in the process of becoming the victors and the victors the vanquished... whatever else might be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world." ~ Winston Churchill, 1935.



IRISH~AMERICAN WILLIAM JOYCE ON ADOLF HITLER

Hitler had dared to declare Germany independent of international finance. He had dared to find work for the unemployed. He had dared to claim that man should produce his maximum rather than cramp production to make profits for the few.



He had dared to dethrone money as the god of the human race. He had dared to remove the class barriers thrown up on the pavement of gold. He had dared to invoke the Lords of Light against the powers of darkness. And as the darkness receded from his German land, the hideous, grimacing monsters, the twisted evil spirits, the devils that spun the web of Perverse Fate, drew back muttering and snarling, foaming and cursing on the shadow's edge, and chanting with Satan: "What though the field be lost, All is not lost: the unconquerable will, And study of revenge, immortal hate!"

CHAPTER THREE.

LIFE IN HITLER'S GERMANY CARL SCHMIDT

You asked for someone who had lived in Hitler's Germany to tell what it was like. Permit me, someone who lived under the Swastika flag from 1935, when the Saar was reunited with Germany, to 1945, to give a short answer. To be a boy or girl at that time was wonderful. In the Hitler Youth the differences between Christian denominations or the different German states didn't count. We all truly felt that we were members of one body of people, one nation. Youth hostels were opened all over the Reich, enabling us to hike from one beautiful town to another seeing our

fatherland. Every effort was made to strengthen our minds and bodies. Contrary to what is said today, we were encouraged to become free in spirit, and not to succumb to peer pressure. In peacetime, no military training was allowed by the Hitler Youth leadership; scouting yes. Incidentally, to “snitch on our parents” was frowned upon.



At the very time when America’s allies, the Soviets, destroyed most of the Christian churches in Russia and Ukraine, about 2500 new churches were built in Germany. Not one Christian church was closed. It was the law that school and church had priority over service in the Hitler Youth. As late as the fall of 1944, the Waffen SS barracks in Breslau supplied two buses to take youth to either the nearest Catholic or Protestant church every Sunday. To be a registered member of a Christian church did not prevent advancement in the National Socialist Party.

CHAPTER FOUR.

DEMOCRATIC FREE ENTERPRISE

Germany was National-Socialist, but free enterprise flourished during the entire Hitler years. No company was nationalised. No small businessman was stopped from opening up his own store. I myself worked during the war for a company that can only be called part of international capitalism. If you owned shares, nobody confiscated them, like the allies did in 1945.

The accomplishments of the ‘Nazis’ were incredible. Starting without money and with six million unemployed (a third of the workforce), they constructed the entire German Autobahn road network in a short span of 6 years, almost without corruption, while seeing to it that the new road system did not unnecessarily destroy either the German

landscape, or wildlife habitats and forests. Two years after the NS were elected to power, conditions were so improved that workers had to be hired in nearby friendly countries to help alleviate the worker's shortage in Germany.



"And so I believe today that my conduct is in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator. In standing guard against the Jew I am defending the handiwork of the Lord." ~ Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, p.46.

Germany was booming while Britain, France and the U.S were in the depths of depression. To help the workers get cheap transportation, the VW was designed and a factory was being built for their manufacture when the war started. Also, for the common people, villages of small single-family homes were erected. The monthly payments were set so low that almost anyone could afford his own house. In Hitler's Germany there were no homeless; no beggars. Crime was almost non-existent because habitual criminals were in concentration camps.

All this was reported in the newspapers and was known by everybody. The German press during the Third Reich had fewer taboos than the American press today. The only taboo I can think of evolved around Hitler, and, during the war, there was a law that prohibited "defeatism". This was because of the negative role the German press played in the German defeat of 1918. It bears remembering that the European Economic Community was first coined by the Third Reich government.



I remember many articles, both pro and con about this subject. One should also not forget that during the war at least seven million foreign nationals (nearly 10% of the population) worked in Germany, either as voluntary workers (Dutch, Danes, French, Poles, Ukrainians come to mind), or as forced labourers or as prisoners. I know of no instance where foreigners were attacked or molested (much less killed) because they were foreigners.

Speaking of the press, I have an article from 1943 in my possession that spells out how necessary friendship is between the German and Russian peoples. Between 1933 and 1945 there was a tremendous emphasis on culture: theatres flourished; the German movie industry produced about 100 feature films per year (of which not one was anti-American. Only 50 of them can be considered pure propaganda movies). Some the best classical recordings still extant were made in Hitler's Germany. Actors from all over Europe, but mainly from France, Sweden and Italy were stars in German movies.

Germany always loved sports, and there was no lack of opportunities to partake in any sport one liked. The 1936 Berlin Olympics was merely a showcase of what transpired all over the Reich. In a book on these Olympics issued by the Hitler Youth that is still in my possession, Jesse Owens is shown several times and mentioned favourably. During the Max Schmeling boxing fights, we kids all knew of Joe Louis, the brown bomber. Nowhere did I ever read derogatory remarks about other races.



Certainly, the accomplishments of Germany and the Germans were given prominence, similar to ‘the ad nauseum’ statements of today that the U.S. is the land of the free, etc. In my ten years in the Hitler Youth (actually 8, since I obviously couldn’t attend while a soldier), the Jews were never mentioned. Other sports that gripped our attention were flying. There was Hitler Youth flying training with their own sail planes; car races (British and Italian drivers dominated) and riding.



Furthermore, Germany was always a country with many excellent gunsmiths. It is frequently I am asked about gun control during the Hitler era. Claims are made that Hitler could take power because he disarmed the German people. That is nonsense. In Germany gun ownership was never as prevalent as it is in America. I would say that for hundreds of years one needed a gun license in order to keep a weapon. On the other hand, my father owned an old pistol clandestinely (about which we children knew), and there were gun clubs all over the Reich.

doubtful that they could stay in business if the laws were too stringent. I would surmise that while Germany was Germany (before it was 'liberated' by the allies) gun ownership probably was far more widespread than is acknowledged today. Laws on the books were mainly to give the police a handle to arrest criminals with guns, not the ordinary citizen. Incidentally, just as Hitler had forbidden so-called 'punishment exercises' in the army (the brutal methods still employed in the American army), so had he forbidden the use of clubs by the police. He considered it demeaning to the German people.

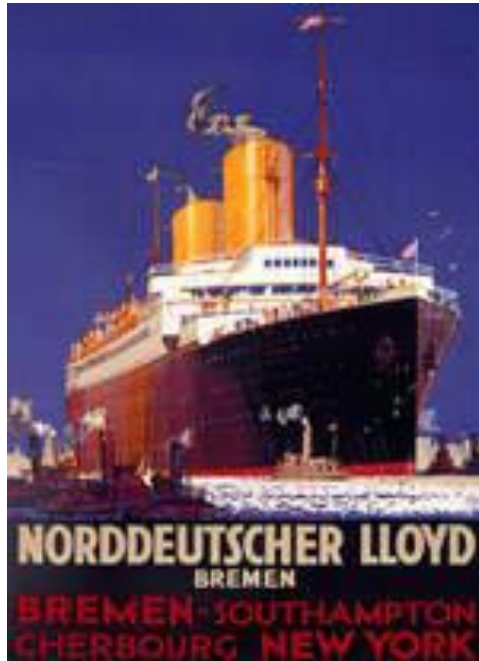


The innovation of service
The first vending machines 1936

Finally, this: I don't believe I'll ever see again a people as happy and content as were the great majority of Germans under Hitler, especially in peacetime. Certainly, some minorities suffered: former parliamentary politicians because they couldn't play their political games; the Jews because they lost their power over Germany; the gypsies because during the war they were required to work; and crooked union bosses because they lost their parasitical positions. To this day I believe that the happiness of the majority of a people is more important than the wellbeing of a few spoiled minorities. In school there should be emphasis on promoting the best and the intelligent, as was done in Germany during the Hitler years, a fact that contributed after the war to the rapid German reconstruction. That Hitler was loved by his people, there can be no question. Even a few weeks before the war's end and his death, he was able to drive to the front and mingle among the combat soldiers with only minimum security. None of the soldiers had to unload their weapons before meeting with the Fuhrer (as was required when President Bush met with American soldiers during the Gulf War). Germany under Hitler was quite different from what the media would have you believe.



Top left: Polish actress Pola Negri, Hotel Adlon, Berlin 1937.
Her relationships included Charlie Chaplin and Rudolf Valentino.



Ocean liners of the Workers Reich
Matched the great fleets of Britain and France

CHAPTER FIVE. JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

**WHO DECLARED WAR ON WHOM?
The date on the newspaper is March 24 1933**

Few people know the facts about the singular event that helped spark what ultimately became known as World War II, the international Jewish declaration of war on Germany shortly after Adolf Hitler came to power and well before any official German government sanctions or reprisals against Jews were carried out.

The March 24, 1933 issue of the *Daily Express* of London (shown above) described how Jewish leaders, in combination with powerful international Jewish financial interests, had launched a boycott of Germany for the express purpose of crippling her already precarious economy. The international Jewish community did so in the hope of bringing down the new Hitler regime. It was only then that Germany struck back in response.

Thus, if truth be told, it was the worldwide Jewish leadership, not the Third Reich, that effectively fired the first shot in the Second World War. Prominent New York attorney Samuel Untermyer was one of the leading agitators in the war against Germany, describing the Jewish campaign as nothing less than a "holy war."



Figure 28. Pickets outside a New York five-and-ten-cent store urging a boycott of Nazi goods, November 1937. Courtesy Associated Press, Berlin.




PEACE IN OUR TIME MUNICH AGREEMENT


“Anyhow, I have never seen such an ovation given to any human being as Chamberlain received when he returned to London with the Munich agreement in his pocket. The people were enraptured. Grown men and women were crying with joy. As the Prime Minister drove through London from Hammersmith to Downing Street, the roaring of applause could be heard miles away from his route. Traffic was paralysed for hours: and in the dim light of the Churches, mothers and wives knelt down to pray in devout gratitude to their Maker that they had been spared the tragedy of another war.

All reserve was abandoned. Complete strangers talked to one another like old friends, and it felt for a day as if the Kingdom of Heaven had come on earth. So much for the common people, the ordinary people, the people who would really have known suffering if war came.

I hope that one day before his death Neville Chamberlain will realize the enormity of his crime in making the beauty of that experience a foolish myth of the irrecoverable past. He came nearer than any man to uniting England; but he lacked the element of greatness which would have caused him to prefer the heartfelt thanks of simple people to the approval of merchant princes and Jewish schemers.” ~ Irish-American William Joyce later hanged as a ‘traitor’.

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AND TWO PLUTOCRACIES
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AUTHOR MICHAEL WALSH
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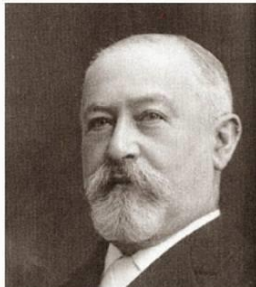
PART TWO. LIFE IN BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA



The inscription on the poster: "Death to the bourgeoisie and its followers. Long live the Red Terror!" Gulag and tram in city St-Petersburg

CHAPTER SIX. REGIME-CHANGE COUP IS NOT REVOLUTION

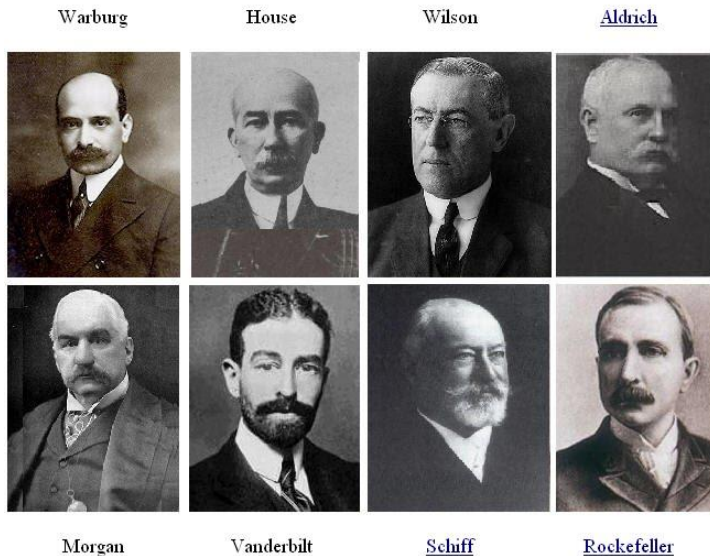
Jacob Schiff Ordered Czar and Family Murdered



Illuminati Jewish banker Jacob Schiff pulled the strings on the "Russian" Revolution, including the savage murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family. The same power is behind the New World Order.

IN TODAY'S VALUE \$400,000,000 "Today it is estimated even by Jacob Schiff's grandson, John Schiff, a prominent member of New York society, that the old man sank about \$20,000,000 for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia." ~ Cholly Knickerbocker, N.Y American Journal, February 3. 1949.

For 100 years the term Russian Revolution has been trotted out as a mantra but was nothing of the sort. The 1917 Russian Government, royal family and Russia's governing elite were overthrown and displaced by Wall Street backed mostly Jewish firebrands. Those who financed the downfall of Russian governance were heads of non-Russian banking cartels based outside Russia.



Jewish owned banking house barons invested in war and world revolution.

Very few of those in leading positions of post-coup Russian government were ethnic Russians. The banking cartels rented-a-revolutionary and mercenaries, who impudently called themselves Bolsheviks (majority), were financed and armed by outside interests.

What has been wrongly described as a Russian revolution was no overnight affair. The five-year regime change conflict lasted from 1917 - 1922. Of tens of thousands of books, articles, documentaries purporting to cover the misnamed Russian Revolution it is difficult to find one that reveals who financed the Bolsheviks during the bloody five year long Civil War.

Civil Wars do not come cheap yet not a word either as to how the New York banker's investment was repaid. In a sentence, the overthrow of the Russian government was precursor to turning Russia into one vast plantation of slaves for the benefit of international finance.

Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1917

<http://marxists.org/>



A. Rykov 1881-1938
Soviet Premier
Shot



N. Bukharin 1888-1938
Politburo
Shot



Y. Sverdlov 1885-1919
President CC
Typhoid



J. Stalin 1879-1953
General Secretary
Cerebral Hemorrhage



G. Zinoviev 1883-1936
Politburo
Shot



M. Uritsky 1873-1918
NKVD
Civil War



L. Trotsky 1879-1940
Commissar Red Army
Assassinated



L. Kamenev 1883-1936
Chairman CC
Shot



V. Lenin 1870-1924
Soviet Premier
Stroke



A. Kollantai 1872-1952
Ambassador Norway
Heart Attack



I. Smilga 1892-1938
Military Rev. Comm.
Shot



A. Joffe 1883 - 1927
Commissar Foreign Affairs
Suicide



V. Nogin 1894-1926
CPC
Natural causes



A. Bubnov 1883-1940
Directorate Red Army
Died in prison



F. Dzerzhinsky 1877-1926
Comm. NKVD
Heart Attack



M.K. Muranov 1873-1959
CC
Natural Causes



G. Lomov 1888-1938
VSNKh
Shot



S. Shaumyan 1878-1918
Baku CPC
Civil War



J. Berzin 1890-1935
NKVD
Strangled



V. Milyutin 1884-1937
VSNKh
Shot



S. Artem 1883-1921
Comm. NKVD
Train Crash



E. Stassova 1873-1966
Secretary CC
Natural Causes



N. Krestinsky 1883-1938
Comm. Intl. Affairs
Shot



P. Dzharparidze 1880-1918
Baku CPC
Civil War



G. Sokolnikov 1886-1939
Commissar for Finances
Died in prison



A.S. Kiselev (1879-1937)
VSNKh
Shot

Jews played a prominent role in the Communist Party from its inception: it came into being as the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (RSDWP) in 1903, becoming the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks; RCP[b]) in 1918, the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks; AUCP[b]) in 1925, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1952.

HILAIRE BELLOC HISTORIAN "As for anyone who does not know that the present revolutionary movement is Jewish in Russia, I can only say that he must be a man who is taken in by the suppression of our despicable Press." ~ Hilaire Belloc. G. K Weekly. February 4, 1937.

WINSTON CHURCHILL "The Soviet system is barbarism worse than the Stone Age." ~ Winston Churchill.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

COMMUNIST RUSSIA CITY LIFE

COMMUNAL APARTMENTS



Residents shared the kitchen, bathroom and corridors amongst themselves, but even these spaces could be divided. For example, each family might have their own kitchen table, gas burner, doorbell, and even light switch, preferring to walk down the hall to use their light switch to turn on the bathroom lights rather than using a closer switch belonging to another resident.

Communal apartments appeared in the Soviet Union following the Bolshevik coup of 1917. Such living space emerged as a response to a housing crisis in urban areas. The authorities presented them as a product of the “new collective vision of the future”.

Between two and seven families typically shared a communal apartment. Each family had its own room, which often served as a living room, dining room, and bedroom for the entire family. All residents of apartments shared the use of the hallways, kitchen (commonly known as the communal kitchen), bathroom and telephone (if any). The communal apartment became the predominant form of housing in the USSR for generations. Today, examples still exist in central districts of large Russian cities.



Entire families lived in a single overcrowded room
with little hope of changing their situation.

Hallways were often poorly lit. This was because each family had control of one of the lights hanging in the corridor and would turn it on only for their own benefit. Communal apartments were relatively small but residents had to wait at times to use the bathroom or kitchen sink.



The kitchen was the primary place the residents interacted with one another, “sharing their joys and sorrows,” and scheduling shared responsibilities. Wary of theft, residents rarely left groceries in the kitchen unless they put locks on the kitchen cabinets. They often stored their toiletries in the kitchen as opposed to the bathroom because residents could more easily use things left unattended in the bathroom. Laundry was left to dry in both the kitchen and the bathroom.

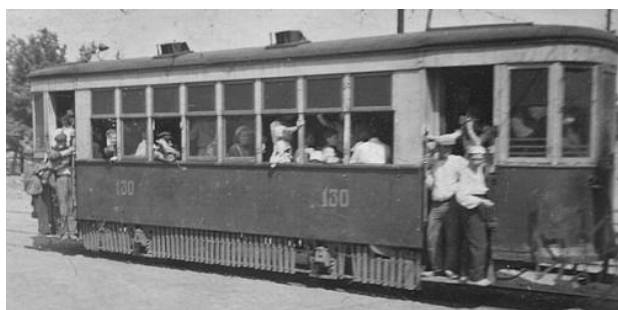
CHAPTER EIGHT.

CITY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Trams, trolleybuses and buses cruised through the city from the 20s. Overcrowding on these decrepit vehicles, many of which were either made in the U.S or Soviet American licenced factories was notorious. Public transport failed to cope with passenger demand. The city’s population exceeded several million.

There was futile hope for aspiring passengers. On a bus’s arrival a disorganised rabble would push, shove and fight their way on to their trolleybus. Once inside, passengers had to be tightly pressed against each other. During the hustle thieves and pickpockets robbed pockets or handbags. Certain of making good their escape in the mêlée they often ripped necklace or bracelet from women passengers. When entering or alighting the hapless passengers often had their clothes badly torn.





CHAPTER NINE. BOLSHEVIK TORGSIN STORES



Torgsin were state-run hard-currency stores that operated in the USSR between 1931 and 1936. The name was an acronym of 'torgovlia s inostrantsami' (trade with foreigners). Unlike later Beryozka stores Torgsin stores were available to Soviet citizens provided they had access to hard currency, gold, or jewels.

Torgsin was established by Sovnarkom chairman Vyacheslav Molotov's on 5 July 1931 and then disbanded on 1 February 1936. The beginning of industrialisation caused an acute currency problem. Factories waited for imported equipment. The purchase of equipment and raw materials from the West through United States banking houses required hard currency rather than credit. In this way the starving population was pillaged of generations of family heirlooms, personal jewellery and valuable possessions. The small returns from this plunder were used to purchase life's essentials; thus, the ordinary peoples of Bolshevik Russia and Ukraine were stripped of all their possessions.

According to the calculations of the authorities' valuables owned by the general population amounted to approximately 100 million roubles in gold, jewellery, artefacts, family treasures, heirlooms, old coinage, and religious icons. By forcing the people to exchange these valuables for food this enormous wealth was transferred to the Jewish-controlled banks in the West via Bolshevik hijacked Moscow. In addition, unknown millions were confiscated by CHEKA / NKVD squads who plundered villages and towns, often leaving mass graves behind them. Torgsin outlets also encouraged payment via remittances sent from exiles, relatives and friends abroad as well as international food postal parcels. The unfortunate people using these Torgsin shops were thus given these corrupt opportunities to survive starvation, whilst bringing added plunder for the state. Torgsin was dubbed 'America in Miniature.' The government used their artificial famine as an excuse to extort the last of the pillaged people's possessions. Hunger drove people to Torgsin the receipts of which increased enormously as a consequence. Torgsin's greatest success took place in 1933. If Torgsin bought gold in 1932 at 49.3 million rubles in 1933 its value was 2.5 times more and 115.2 million from January to May. When the famine reached its apogee Torgsin's value doubled. The distressed people were deprived of their last meagre assets.

CHAPTER TEN.

IN THE USSR YOU QUEUED FOR EVERYTHING

In Bolshevik Russia there were constant queues for basics such as bread and vegetables. Queues started to form a few hours before the closing of a store. Others are paid for taking the place of a person for a few hours. Others arrive with their bedding, sheepskins, cotton blankets and warm spare clothes. Chairs and stools were popular. It is fair to say that the entire country queued for even the most basic family needs. Queues were everywhere, visible, filled with sad and excited people. Many queued for hours and even days, alternating family members when sleep or calls of nature intervened. Queues were noisy and communal. There was often tragedy when, after queuing for hours or days an eager would-be customer would find there were no goods left. There were queues for bread, meat, milk and milk products, sausages, ice cream, wine and vodka, as well as other foods.



Food queues formed everywhere. In Britain, the literati and media described Bolshevik Russia as the ‘workers’ paradise’.

Each household item, item of clothing, ornament or family keepsake used to purchase food had its own history. A book exchanged is a novel by Alexander Dumas but is valued as waste paper of which there is a shortage. Often exchanged is imported furniture. Such sights mark the passing of the dreary months, endless queues, and sleepless nights at the entrances of shops. Those not in the queue as early as 5am are left off the list of shop's customers.

The Soviet system was totally unable to meet even the most basic needs of the Russian peoples. Yet, Russia is the world's largest country, certainly the richest in arable land and natural resources. In a Land of Milk and Honey, the Bolsheviks and their system prove to be hopelessly out of their depth. **FANTASY SHOPS** Due to food shortages shop shelves were invariably bare. Only during occasional visits by Soviet dignitaries or a tour by a foreign delegation was shop shelves filled. The goods on display were often theatre props. As soon as the visit was over the shelves were again returned to their previous depleted state.



To fill in empty shelf spaces store attendants laid out cans and packets of fish, juice, cheap tea mixed with sawdust, matches, wheat rusks, hard bread, ship's biscuits, bottles of mineral water and vinegar, or products that have a long shelf life. Shop sales assistants' earnings were directly linked to the black market and speculators.



Basic shopping required proof of entitlement and identity

CHAPTER ELEVEN. CARDS AND COUPONS FOR BREAD AND FOOD PURCHASE. DAILY OR MONTHLY RATE OF FOOD FOR EACH PERSON

Wikipedia: “A ration stamp or ration card is a stamp or card issued by a government to allow the holder to obtain food or other commodities that are in short supply during wartime or in other emergency situations when rationing is in force. Ration stamps were widely used during World War II by both sides after hostilities caused interruption to the normal supply of goods. They were also used after the end of the war while the economies of the belligerents gradually returned to normal.”

Such wording is the laundering of the Soviet system’s image by Lenin’s useful idiots. Note how need for rationing is dismissed as ‘emergency or war situations’. In the photos below you see the date 1930s. This proves that the rationing system existed in during a long period when there were no such emergencies or war situation. The card system existed after World War II and in between famines. Coupons were issued for issue of basics such as porridge, sugar, butter, baby food, flour, cigarettes, soap, and vodka.



A card voucher for a daily portion of bread



Ration coupons for the purchase of basic food stuffs



Ration card for bread issue September 1933
No war or emergencies yet widespread endemic starvation.



Ration for 4kg of fresh vegetables.
Voucher is valid until December 1, 1931

Таблица 3

Нормы снабжения детей на 1931 год (в кг на человека)*

Продукты	Особый список	I список	II список	III список
Хлеб	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,35
Мука	0,5	0,5	—	—
Крупа	1,5	1,5	0,85	0,5
Мясо	2,2	1,3	1	—
Рыба	2	1,4	1	—
Масло животное	0,4	0,2	—	—
Масло растительное	0,2	—	—	—
Сахар	1,5	1,5	1	0,8
Чай	0,3	0,25	0,05	0,05
Яйца (штук)	10	—	—	—

* По хлебу — дневные, по чаю — годовые, остальные — месячные нормы. Прочерк в таблице означает, что данная группа потребителей не получала по карточкам эти продукты.

Источник: РГАЭ. Ф. 8043. Оп. 1. Д. 2. Л. 238.

Food rations for children for 1931 (measure in kg per person)

Таблица 11

Нормы продажи товаров в открытой торговле (в кг в одни руки)

Продукты	1936–39 гг.	С апреля 1940 г.	С октября 1940 г.
Хлеб печеный	2	2	1
Крупа*	2	1	1
Мясо	2	1	0,5
Колбасные изделия	2	0,5	0,5
Консервы (банок)	–	2	2
Рыба	3	1	1
Масло животное	0,5	0,2	0,2
Масло растительное	0,5	0,5	0,4
Молоко (л)	–	1	1
Сметана	–	–	0,2
Сыр	–	0,2	0,2
Яйца (дес.)	–	–	1
Сахар**	2	1	0,5
Чай	0,1	0,05	0,05
Картофель**	5	2	5
Овощи**	1	1	1
Мыло хоз.**	1	0,8	0,4
Керосин**	4–2	2	2

* В 1936 г. крупа продавалась ненормированно.

** В 1936–37 гг. этот товар продавался ненормированно. В графе «Овощи» указана норма отпуска одного вида овощей, набор которых мог быть различным.

Прочерк означает отсутствие норм продаж.

Источник: РГАЭ. Ф. 7971. Оп. 16. Д. 63. Л. 55; Д. 81. Л. 78.

Normal sales of products in open trade for one person in 1936 - 1940

CHAPTER TWELVE. MONETARY REFORM 1922-1924

Monetary reform in the Soviet Union of 1922-1924 was described as the New Economic Policy. This reform was aimed at stabilising Soviet currency following the hyperinflation that occurred during the Civil War that raged between 1917 and 1922. These reforms replaced all currencies of the time (sovnaks, krenkas, old imperial money, various bonds, coupons, etc.) with chervonets backed by the gold standard.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN. VILLAGE LIFE COLLECTIVISATION BANK INVESTED COMMUNAL PLANTATIONS

Stalin's Soviet Union enforced the collectivisation of its agricultural sector between 1928 and 1940. This blatant land grab was said to be part of the Five-Year Plan. It was much applauded by the West's newspaper proprietors, editors, journalist and bien-pensant.

This piratical sleight of hand had as its one purpose the theft of all privately owned property by the state. The deprivation of smallholding and farm ownership with simultaneous butchering of owners led to incalculable suffering and cataclysmic social costs.



CHAPTER FOURTEEN. TROTSKY'S WHITE NEGROES

"There are few Russians among the Bolshevik wire-pullers; i.e. few men imbued with the all-Russian culture and interests of the Russian people. None of them has been in any way prominent in any stage of former Russian life. Besides obvious foreigners, Bolshevism recruited many adherents from among émigrés who had spent many years abroad.

"Some of them had never been to Russia before. They especially numbered a great many Jews. They spoke Russian badly. The nation over which they had seized power was a stranger to them, and besides, they behaved as invaders in a conquered country. Throughout the revolution generally and Bolshevism in particular, the Jews occupied every influential position. This phenomenon is both curious and complex. But the fact remains that such was the case in the primarily elected Soviet (the infamous trio, Lieber, Dahn, Gotz, and all the more in the second one." ~ Ariadna Tyrkova-Williams, *From Liberty to Brest-Litovsk*. MacMillan, 1919.



QUOTE: "Over one-third of the Jews in Russia have become officials." ~ *Jewish Chronicle*, January 6th 1933.

During the Bolshevik seizure of Russia, the term Prodravvyorstka was the term used to describe the peasantry being forced to surrender surpluses of agricultural produce at a price fixed by the State. When the seizure of Russia was complete the Soviet economy was to adapt to the New Economic Policy (NEP). Specifically, this was a policy of 'prodnalog' or food tax.

Pre-existing communes, which periodically redistributed land, did little to encourage improvement in technique. It formed a source of power beyond the control of the Soviet government. Although the income gap between wealthy and poor farmers did grow under the NEP it remained quite small. The Bolsheviks then began to take aim at the wealthy kulaks, the farming middle classes. Clearly identifying this group was difficult since only about 1% of the peasantry actually employed laborers. To employ even one person designated one as being a Capitalist. This was a bit rich considering that the Bolshevik overthrow of Tsarist Russia was a Wall Street Capitalist investment and acquisition.



The state's theft of peasants' small shareholdings resulted in food shortages in the cities. Although grain had almost returned to pre-war production levels, large estates that had produced food for urban markets had since been divided and rationed. Unable or disinterested in the purchase of overpriced manufactured goods, peasants

chose to consume their own produce rather than sell it on the market. As a result, food available for city dwellers dropped by half. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union had never been happy with private agriculture and saw collectivization as the best remedy for the problem. Lenin claimed "Small-scale production gives birth to capitalism and the bourgeoisie constantly, daily, hourly, with elemental force, and in vast proportions."

Apart from ideological goals, Joseph Stalin wished to embark on a program of rapid heavy industrialisation. This required larger surpluses to be extracted from the agricultural sector in order to feed a growing industrial work force and to pay for imports of machinery by exporting grain. Social and ideological goals would also be served through mobilisation of the peasants in a co-operative economic enterprise which would produce higher returns for the State and serve a secondary purpose of providing social services to the people.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN. GENOCIDE OF THE KULAKS (FARMING MIDDLE CLASSES)



“Kulak” in translation means a fist.

“We will destroy, we will crush the kulaks! Get out!”

Deported and slaughtered millions of Russian peasants. Kulaks were divided into three categories: (I) to be shot or imprisoned as decided by the local secret political police; (II) to be deported as slaves to Siberia, the northern territories, the Urals or Kazakhstan after confiscation of their property. (III) To be evicted from their houses and used in labour colonies within their own districts. OGPU secret police boss Efim Georgievich Evdokimov (1891–1939) organised and supervised the roundup of peasants and mass executions. Karma, Evdokimov, his wife and son were executed by bullet in February 1940 on the orders of Stalin whom had had served so faithfully.



A combination of dekulakisation, collectivisation, and other repressive policies led to mass starvation in the Soviet Union. It resulted in the deaths of at least 14.5 million peasants in 1930–1937. This figure is added to by 10 million who died in Ukraine during the Holodomor. This is Stalin's estimate.

The results of these purges were soon known outside the USSR. The news was suppressed or dismissed by the liberal pro-Soviet Western political elite and their mainstream media editors and journalists. In 1941, the American journalist H. R. Knickerbocker wrote "It is a conservative estimate to say that some 5,000,000 [kulaks] died at once, or within a few years."

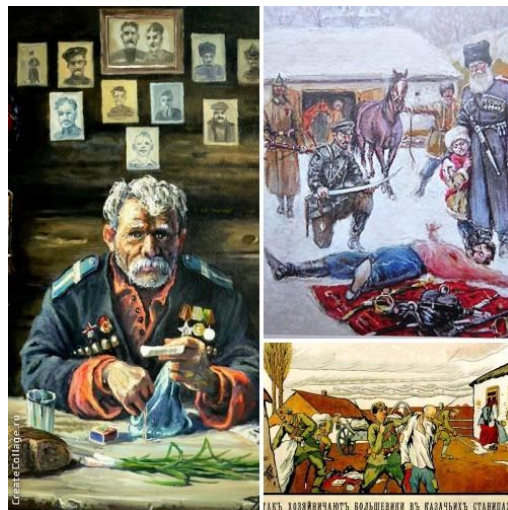
CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

LIFE AND GENOCIDE IN COSSACK COMMUNITIES

Stanitsa describes a Cossack village. The stanitsa system in its historic context was effectively destroyed in the aftermath of the Bolshevik seizure of Russia. The Civil War and unrest following collectivisation (seizure) of the land by the state during the Stalinist period added to by the Holodomor (Ukrainian holocaust) finally destroyed the culture and the economic foundations of the Cossack stanitsas.



Cossack communities considered to be military settlements were those whose communities had the manpower to form a defence squadron of 100 (squadron) riders. Such villages consisted mainly of one-storey wooden and adobe houses covered with reeds or tiles.



Bolsheviks plunder Cossack villages and killing Cossacks. The centre of cultural life of the Cossack village was the Orthodox Church and school. Decossackisation was the Bolshevik policy of systematic repressions against Cossacks of the Russian Empire, especially of the Don and the Kuban Cossack, between 1917 and 1933. This genocide policy was aimed at the elimination of the Cossacks as a separate ethnic, political, and economic entity.

The policy was assisted by and much added to after the war. The British government delivered to the Soviets for execution tens of thousands of displaced Cossack civilians who found themselves in Allied occupied regions of Central Europe. Hundreds of Cossacks killed themselves and often their children too rather than surrender to the Red Army's practice of machine-gunning them in groups on their being offloaded from British ships and trains. Shane O' Rourke, a specialist in Cossack history, concludes that decossackisation did constitute genocide of the Cossack people.



The main perpetrators of genocide of the Cossack nation were the Jews Leon Trotsky and Yakov Sverdlov. Right at the top is the organiser of the Red Terror, the Jewish firebrand Felix Dzerzhinsky.

RED TERROR The Red Terror (1920s ~1930s) was a Bolshevik campaign of mass killings, torture, and systematic oppression. Red Terror describes the repressive policies of the Soviet regime Bolshevik terror was not solely directed against the active resistance. It was applied against the entire strata of society who were declared outside Soviet law: the nobility, landowners, officers, priests, Cossack, scientists, industrialists, and so on.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN. DEPORTATIONS AND REPRESSIONS OF THE COSSACKS

January 24, 1919 at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Organising Bureau was adopted a directive initiating a massive terror and repression against the 'rich Cossack', as well as "all Cossack in general considered to take any direct or indirect participation in the struggle against Soviet power."

January 29, 1919 after the signing of the chairman of the Central Executive Committee Yakov Sverdlov directive covering letter was sent to the party organizations of the Southern Front.



Deportation of the Cossacks and White Army (Crimea)

25 January 1931 the deportation of Kuban Cossacks was carried out and was to affect 9,000 families. About 45,000 people from the Black Sea area were evicted for the development of arid regions of Stavropol and the Salsk steppes. During the 1930-1931 an estimated 300,000 Cossack gathered from different regions were arrested and deported to the Ural Regions.



Deportation of the Cossacks and White Army (Crimea)

The historian L. Reshetnikov states that "during the so-called Decossackization there were over one million Cossack peoples killed."

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN. THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE USSR STALIN'S FIVE-YEAR PLANS

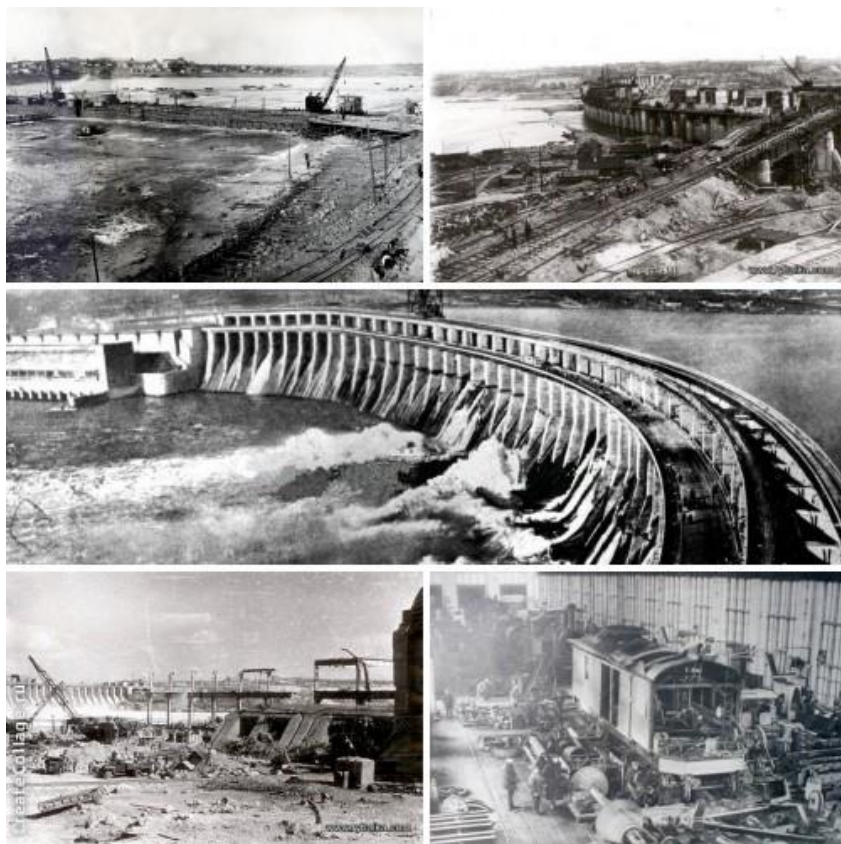
Josef Stalin is credited with the industrialisation of the USSR. Known as Five-Year Plans these infrastructure projects were built entirely by slave labour and foreign, mostly American banking house investment. The slave and foreign investment factor is hardly touched upon and certainly never criticised by the West's pundits, palace publishers and journalists. The great construction projects are the name by the Soviet government for all large infrastructure projects: highways, channels, deforestation, transport infrastructure, energy producing systems, and dammed reservoirs.

CHAPTER NINETEEN. DNIEPER HYDROELECTRIC STATION

The largest hydroelectric power station on the Dnieper River is situated in Zaporizhia, Ukraine. It was the largest of all the immense projects of the First Five-Year Plan. The rising waters of the Dnieper River flooded 16,000 hectares of land. As a consequence, 56 communities were flooded and for the most part were destroyed also their unaware peasant populations.

The working conditions for construction workers were horrendous. Huge concrete tunnels placed in the centre of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station was of high-quality concrete. Workers were forced to knead the concrete with their feet.

American consultants placed bets on how many slave labourers would survive such hard labour. No one calculated the cost in human lives but the bankers in Wall Street counted the profits in dollars. It was afterwards estimated that 90,000 slave labourers lost their lives in the construction of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station.



Dnieper hydroelectric dam construction

SOVIET DAM BUSTERS



Nobody should be under any illusions about media's collaboration with Bolshevik Occupied Russia. In 1979 my paper published horrifying images depicting victims of 'Uncle Joe' Stalin's starvation of the Ukrainian nation in which 10 million (Stalin's figure) died.

The ink hadn't dried on my story before media deplored my use of Nazi atrocity pictures to blame the Bolsheviks. Yet the images I used were copied from a Swedish newspaper published six years before Hitler's NSDAP was elected.

Fast forward to August 1941 as the armies of the Reich approach Ukraine's Dnieper River. To slow the German advance, the American-built Dnieper River dam was dynamited by the retreating Red Army. The breach triggered by their demolition charges caused a wave of water estimated at tens of metres high. A man-made tsunami, the destruction was said by Stalin to be a 'hostile act of sabotage.'



Photo: Red Army covers their retreat after the dam was sabotaged

Ukrainian historians recently acquired documented evidence that the wave resulting from the sabotage cost the lives of about a hundred thousand people. These included local citizens and refugees from neighbouring regions including about 20,000 Soviet soldiers who had failed to leave the area.



Western correspondents parroted the Bolshevik tyrant's lies. It wasn't sloppy journalism; western correspondents were well aware of what actually happened and the scale of devastation and carnage. A correspondent admitted that western journalists favoured the more balanced German news reports as they were less tainted by propaganda. At home, news editors also knew what actually occurred but slavishly echoed Stalin's ranting rhetoric.



The Red Army's dynamiting of Dnieper Hydroelectric Station was blamed on the defeated Germans at the Nuremberg 'trials'. The photos used as 'evidence' were those taken after the Red Army's demolition of the dam. At these show trials German

defendants were denied the right to defend themselves. The German made YouTube 1.24 video depicts the effects and after effects of the Red Army's sabotage that cost 100,000 lives. The Dnieper Dam was rebuilt by the German occupying forces in 1943. Watch the video on www.renegadetribune.com in the article 'Soviet Dam Busters' by Mike Walsh.

CHAPTER TWENTY. BELOMORCANAL PROJECT

The White Sea-Baltic Canal was built to connect the White Sea and Lake Onega and provide an outlet to the Baltic Sea and the Volga-Baltic Waterway. The canal was built by Gulag prisoners' in record time, less than two years (1931-1933 years). The canal is 227 kilometers in length.



The Soviets portrayed the project as evidence of the efficiency of the Gulag. This was supposedly 'by re-forging' 'class enemies' (political prisoners) through "corrective labor". The working conditions at the BBK Camp were brutal, with the prisoners given only primitive hand tools to carry out the massive construction project. The mortality rate was about 8.7% but many more became sick and disabled. The workforce was organized into brigades of 25–30 people.

These, in turn, constituted phalanges of 250–300. There were norms for labor: e.g. for digging by hand, the norm was 2.5 cubic meters (3.3 cu yards) of stone per day per brigade. These teams were pitted to compete against each other in surpassing the norms. Promises were made of shortened sentences and food and cash bonuses for those who succeeded. However, the norms were impossible to fulfill let alone surpass. After the construction, 12,000 prisoners were freed as a reward for their efforts. Meanwhile, according to the official records, about 12,000 workers died during the building process. Researcher Anne Applebaum's estimate is set at 25,000 deaths. In Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *The Archipelago Gulag* the writer and former Gulag slave writes: "So it would fit them in to put on the slopes of the channel six names, the main henchmen of Stalin and Genrikh Yagoda, main supervisors Belomorcanal, six assassins specifying for each of them 30,000 lives: Matvei Berman, Semyon Firin, Jacob Rappoport, Naftaly Frenkel Lazar Kogan and Sergei Zhuk; all Jews.



Leaders of the Belomorcanal:
Above Genrikh Yagoda, Matvei Berman, Semyon Firin,
Below Jacob Rappoport, Naftaly Frenkel, Lazar Kogan

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE. MOSCOW, VOLGA CANAL, DMITLAG (DMITROVLAG) CAMP

This 5-Year Plan project was created by order of OGPU as number 889 on 14 September 1932. It was administratively located in the north of the Moscow area and surrounding the town of Dmitrov subordinate to the Gulag. This project lasted nearly six years until completion on 31 January 1938. The number of prisoners working on this canal-building project reached two hundred thousand. The main channel was the responsibility of the architect engineer Sergei Zhuk. The Jew, Lazar Kaganovich was the inspiration and organizer of this construction. The NKVD leadership team was able to call upon the extensive experience of Party members Lazar Kogan, Semyon Firin and Sergei Zhuk, working under the leadership of Comrade Genrikh Yagoda.

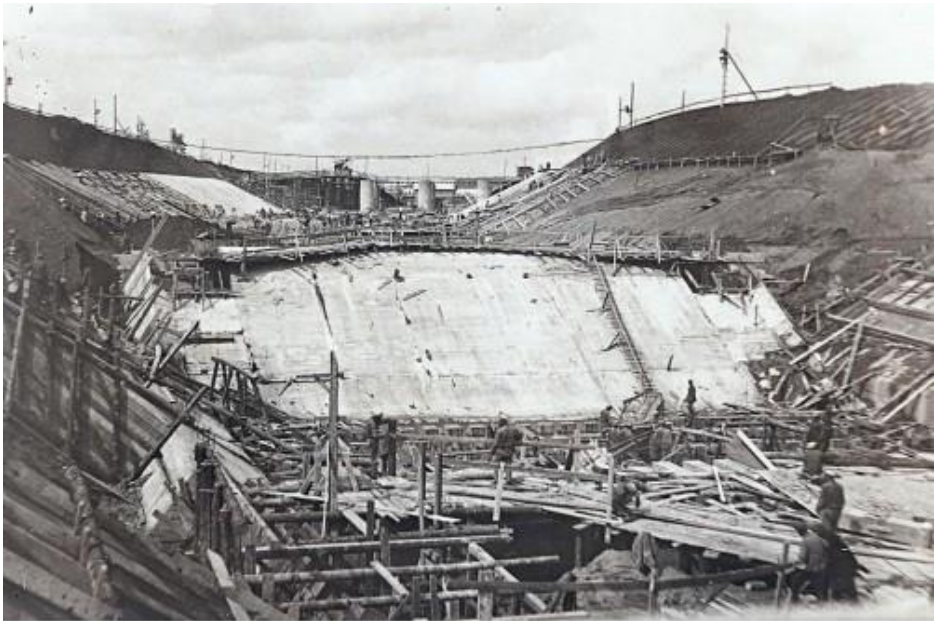


Moscow ~ Volga Canal Construction

Between September 14, 1932 and January 31, 1938 no less than 22,842 slaves were recorded as dying. It needs to be said that due to life being considered disposable many records were not assiduously made. This appalling figure should be taken to mean 'at least 22,842 dead.'

V.S. Barkovsky (Soviet spy, Hero of the Russian Federation) believes the number of dead during construction reached 1.5 million people. This is higher than the revised figures for Auschwitz, figures so suspect that even the revised figures cannot be taken seriously.

Had this project and camp served the purpose of the Third Reich then its name would be as well-known as Dachau or Auschwitz. In truth, as with the Red Army's dynamiting of the Dnieper Dam, it is increasingly clear that the upon the defeated Reich's shoulders was heaped blame of crimes of such magnitude they could be placed at the desk of Bolsheviks rather than the Reich.



Moscow ~ Volga Canal Construction

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO. LEON TROTSKY (LEV BRONSTEIN).



"Bolshevik freedom" ~ Polish propaganda poster with nude caricature of Leon Trotsky from the Polish-Soviet War

LEIBA TROTSKY'S WHITE NEGROES

"We must turn Russia into a desert populated by white Negroes upon whom we shall impose a tyranny such as the most terrible Eastern despots never dreamt of. The only difference is that this will be a left-wing tyranny, not a right-wing tyranny. It will be a red tyranny and not a white one.

We mean the word 'red' literally, because we shall shed such floods of blood as will make all the human losses suffered in the capitalist wars pale by comparison.

The biggest bankers across the ocean will work in the closest possible contact with us. If we win the revolution, we shall establish the power of Zionism upon the wreckage of the revolution's funeral, and we shall become a power before which the whole world will sink to its knees.

We shall show what real power is. By means of terror and bloodbaths, we shall reduce the Russian intelligentsia to a state of complete stupefaction and idiocy and to an animal existence.” Trotsky speaking in Petrograd December 1917 to revolutionaries as noted in Aaron Simanovich. *Memoirs*, P 153 – 154. Paris 1922, Molodaya Gvardiaya, Moscow. No 6, 1991, p 55.



It is estimated that 70 to 100 million people died in the Bolshevik Gulag. This vast network of state infrastructure projects, new towns, road and railways, dams, canals and viaducts were built by slave labour. These millions of deportees, harvested from all corners of the Communist colonies, were largely transported in British and American manufactured locomotives, rolling stock, road vehicles. Payment was never expected as such was an investment in Trotsky's 'desert populated by white Negroes.'

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

"In Russia, we have a vast, dumb people dwelling under the discipline of a conscripted army in war time; a people suffering in years of peace the rigours and privations of the worst campaigns; a people ruled by terror, fanaticism's and the Secret Police. Here we have a state whose subjects are so happy that they have to be forbidden to quit its bounds under the direst of penalties; where diplomatists and agents sent on foreign missions have often to leave their wives and children at home as hostages to ensure their eventual return.

Here we have a system whose social achievements crowd five or six people in a single room; whose wages hardly compare in purchasing power with the British dole; whose life is unsafe, where liberty is unknown; where grace and culture are dying, and where armaments and preparations for war were rife.

Here is a land where God is blasphemed, and man, plunged in this world's misery, is denied the hope of money on both sides of the grave. Here we have a power actively and ceaselessly engaged in trying to overturn existing civilizations by stealth and propaganda, and when it dares, by bloody force. Here we have a state, three million of whose subjects are languishing in foreign exile, whose intelligentsia have been methodically destroyed; a state nearly half a million of whose citizens reduced in servitude for their political opinions, are rotting and freezing through the Arctic night; toiling to death in the forests, mines and quarries, many for no more than indulging in that freedom of thought which has gradually raised man above the beast. Decent good-hearted British men and women ought not to be so airily detached from realities that they have no word of honest indignation for such wantonly, callously inflicted pain." ~ Winston Churchill. Great Contemporaries.

"The Communists are Jews, and Russia is being entirely administered by them. They are in every government office. They are driving out the Russians." ~ Clare Sheridan, close friend of Leon Trotsky (alias Lev Bronstein).

"I have glimpsed into hell. The Jews are in control." ~ Sir Percival Phillips.

POPE PIUS XI "For them (the peoples of Bolshevik Russia) we cherish the warmest paternal affection. We are well aware that not a few of them groan beneath the yoke imposed upon them by men who are in very large part strangers to the real interests of the country. We recognize that many others were deceived by fallacious hopes. We blame only the system with its authors and abettors who considered Russia the best field for experimenting with a plan elaborated years ago, and who from there continue to spread it from one end of the world to the other." ~ Pope Pius XI, Encyclical Letter, *Divini Redemptoris*.

HITLER ON THE JEWISH SEIZURE OF RUSSIA "In 1936 we proved by means of a whole series of astounding statistics that in Russia today more than 98% of the leading positions are occupied by Jews. Who were the leaders in our Bavarian Workers Republic? Who were the leaders of the Spartacist Movement? Who were the real leaders and financiers of the Communist Party, Jews, every one of them? The position was the same in Hungary and in the Red parts of Spain." ~ Adolf Hitler, September 1937.

READERS INVITATION

REICH AND WRONG Mike Walsh. Hitler's Reich lasted 13.5 years through peace and war creating an economy, prosperity and lifestyle no Western country could match. Compare 1930s Hitler's prosperous Reich with the shocking 1930s poverty of the US, USSR and UK.

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CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

ADOLF HITLER'S RESISTANCE TO BOLSHEVISM

"We do not deny the grave concern which we feel at the thought of other nations becoming a victim of Bolshevism towards which we are deadly antagonistic. This deadly enmity of ours is not based on an obstinate refusal to recognize any ideas that may be contrary to ours. But this enmity is based on a natural feeling of revulsion towards a diabolical doctrine that threatens the world at large and us.

"The first phase in the fight of National Socialism against Communism did not take place in Russia. Soviet Communism already tried to poison Germany between the years 1918 and 1920, and its methods of penetration into this country was much the same as its present-day military efforts in moving the Bolshevik military machine closer and closer to our frontiers.

We have stamped out Bolshevism, which Moscow's blood fiends such as Lewin, Axelroth, Neumann, Bela-Kuhn, etc. tried to introduce into Germany. And it is because we see day by day these efforts of Soviet rulers to meddle in our domestic affairs have not yet ceased, that we are forced to regard Bolshevism beyond our frontiers as our deadly enemy.

"We have fought Bolshevism in Germany as a Weltanschauung that is, as a form of philosophy that endeavored to poison and destroy our people. And Bolshevism will continue to be fought if it attempts to introduce its sordid Spanish methods into Germany. It is not the aim of Bolshevism to free nations from their ailments. Its object is to exterminate all that is healthy and replace the same by depravity and degenerate elements...."

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE.

GENOCIDE BY FOOD DEPRIVATION



Russia and Ukraine suffered unavoidable famines. Population control by the plunder or withdrawal of sustenance in post-war Germany, 18th Century Ireland, and Bengal during the early 1940s was artificially contrived.

The reason for that appalling food deprivation genocide was the plundering of the nation's harvests and people's wealth by the Wall Street backed Bolsheviks. These harvests and diverse loot were sold abroad. The monies raised went to repay the international banks that had invested so heavily in the overthrow of Tsarist democratic Russia.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX.

HITLER ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN U.S FINANCED BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA AND GERMANY

“We do not want a situation here in Germany, as in Russia, in which 98% of official key positions are held by alien Jews. Under no circumstances do we want our national intelligence debased. Communism however cannot deny that in Russia today 98% of all official positions are held by Jews who not only can never be classed as members of the proletariat, but who have never earned an honest penny in their lives.



Western media and literati covered up or excused this great tragedy in which tens of millions of Europeans died of starvation. We have fought Bolshevism because its leaders had planned for us a slaughter house on Russian and Spanish lines. Such is the difference between the Bolshevik and the National Socialist revolutions. The one transforms prosperous and peaceful countries into a waste of ruin and devastation, whilst the other, re-builds a broken-down and poverty-stricken Reich into an economically sound and prosperous state. We believe that it is a bigger task to put 5 million people back to work than to burn down houses and churches and allow hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants and others to kill each other.

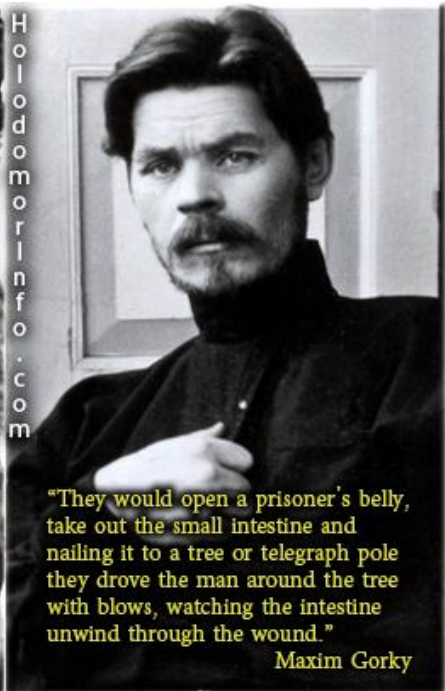
We have also fought Bolshevism on general economic grounds. From time to time, the world hears of hunger famines in Russia. Since, 1917, that is, since the victory of Bolshevism, there is no end to this form of distress. This self-same Russia, starving for close on 20 years, was one of the richest grain countries in the world.

“When compared with Germany, Russia possesses eighteen times more land per head of population, and yet what a sorry form of economic policy this country must have to deny its people a decent form of livelihood.

If Bolshevism in Russia, however, does not succeed in getting nine farmers to produce sufficient to at least support one non-farmer what then would have happened in Germany, where two and a half farmers produce sufficient to support seven and a half non-farmers? What would have happened to Germany and the whole of its economic structure if Jewish-Bolshevik economic malpractice had ever been allowed to take root here?



One of the many barbarous Jewish Bolshevik crimes committed against Europeans.



H o l o d o m o r i n f o . c o m

“They would open a prisoner’s belly, take out the small intestine and nailing it to a tree or telegraph pole they drove the man around the tree with blows, watching the intestine unwind through the wound.”

Maxim Gorky

“We have fought Bolshevism because a victory for it in Germany would have spelt starvation for perhaps 50% of our population. If Russia were incapable of supporting not even eight people per square kilometer, then in Germany under Bolshevik rule, not even ten millions would have had the necessary minimum standard of living. For here in Germany, our 68 million people occupy the same area, which in Russia would not support more than 5 million.”

Bolshevism preaches world revolution, and it would use the German workers as cannon fodder for the attainment of its goal. We National Socialists, however, do not want our military forces to be used for forcing upon other nations something that they do not want. Our Army does not swear an oath that it will carry our National Socialist ideology to other nations.”

British politicians in England have so far not had the opportunity of learning what Communism in one's own country stands for. But we have. As I am the one who has fought against this Judeo-Soviet teaching in Germany and stamped it out, I flatter myself that I possess more understanding of the true character of Bolshevism than those armchair critics who at most have read up on the subject a little. Today, I follow the spread of Bolshevik poison throughout the world just as assiduously as I followed its poisonous trail years ago in Germany, and never lost an opportunity of warning the country. The abhorrent mass-murders of nationalists, the burning alive of wives of nationalist officers after soaking them in petrol, the revolting murder of children on nationalist parents as for example in Spain, should serve as a warning to help to break down resistance on other countries.” ~ Condensed The Fuhrer's closing speech, Nuremberg Congress of Honour. ~ Adolf Hitler.

"If my international opponents reproach me today that I have refused this co-operation with Russia, I make the following declaration: I do not and did not reject co-operation with Russia but with Bolshevism, which lays claim to world ruler ship.

“The German nation has not only wept but has laughed heartily throughout its life and I will not see it descend into the gloom of international communism and the dictatorship of hate. I tremble for Europe at the very thought of what would happen to our old and over-populated continent if this Asiatic concept of the world, which is destructive of all our ideals, should be successful in bringing upon us the chaos of the Bolshevik revolution.” ~ Adolf Hitler, March 7 1936.



"Bolshevism turns flourishing countryside into sinister wastes of ruins; National Socialism transforms a Reich of destruction and misery into a healthy state with a flourishing economic life." ~ Adolf Hitler.



By comparison Germany was bursting with health, wealth and full highly paid employment. In respect of the latter 1.5 million non-Germans workers were attracted to the 'German miracle'. These workers chose to leave their own countries to do so. When Hitler's Germany thwarted Stalin's plans to invade Germany by pre-emptively striking the Soviet colonies millions of liberated Europeans greeted the German armies as liberators.





In Bolshevik Russia children knew only hand to mouth poverty.
Many of them were left without parents and home.



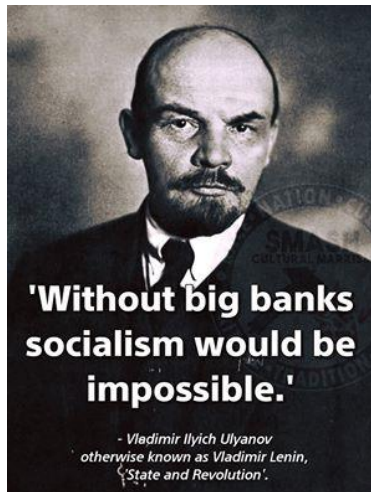
Life in Hitler's Germany was good. No one went hungry; there was a surplus of money and jobs. The West, in the debt of the international banking cartels, feared most of all that their crooked bankers' usury-based system would be replaced by National Socialist usury-free system of real democracy.



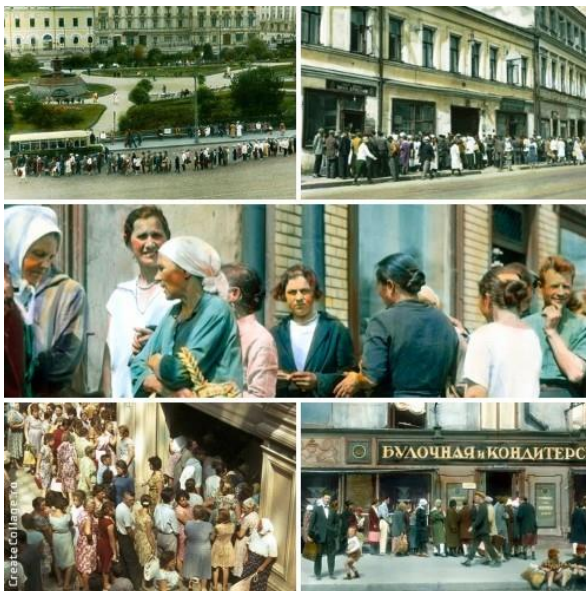
Not so good in Bolshevik Russia.
Women exchange ration cards for food



Typical shopping streets in the Third Reich



"We Bolsheviks are going to bring the Social Revolution as much to America as to Europe. It is coming systematically, step by step. The struggle will be long, cruel and sanguinary. What matters the loss of 90% by executions if 10% of Communists remain to carry on the revolution? Bolshevism is not a seminary for young ladies. All children should be present at the executions and rejoice at the death of the enemies of the proletariat." ~ Vladimir Lenin. Note: Like Karl Marx and Joseph Engels, was born into wealthy Jewish family.



Queues were a normal way of life in Bolshevik Occupied Russia.



EuropaHaus, Berlin 1936



COMMUNISM

The complete elimination of private ownership and individual freedom that confines everyone to a drab, mindless existence with no hope of ever gaining anything more than a daily ration and staying alive

The Soviet tyranny and democide was not inevitable. As Ariel Cohen points out, it was caused by western inaction: "If the West had seriously supported the anti-Communist forces in Russia, the Bolshevik dictatorship would likely have tumbled in the 1920s."



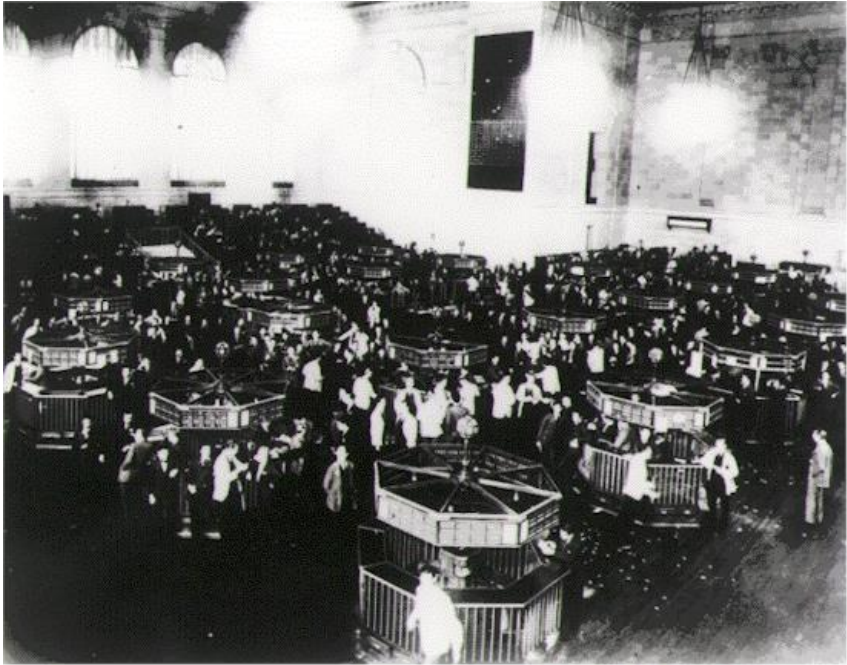
Even the Red Army uniforms like these buttons were made in the United States.

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PART THREE.
LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES
CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN.
PREAMBLE



New York Stock Exchange, Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929. The U.S. economy collapsed. \$30 billion just disappeared into thin air. When taking room bookings cynical hotel receptionists questioned if the room was needed for sleeping or for jumping from.





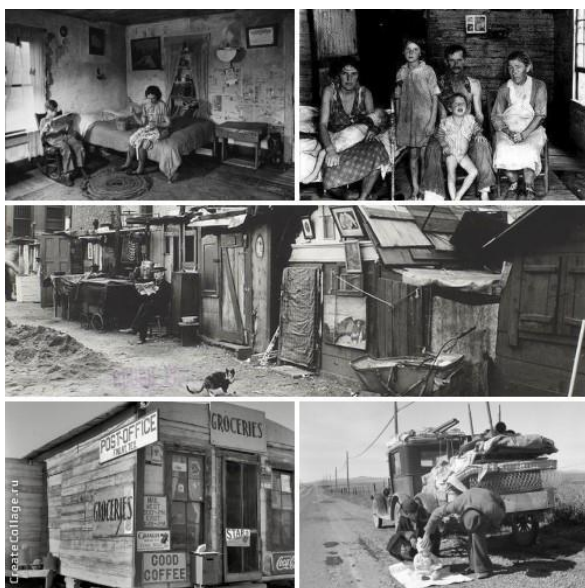
The United States in the 1930s was far removed from the Hollywood ‘Land of Opportunity’ version described by Jewish-controlled Hollywood and media. Throughout this decade the peoples of the United States, due to an artificially contrived banking industry collapse, suffered the most appalling levels of poverty. For the first time in American history immigration was reversed; those fleeing the United States outnumbered the arrivals.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT. WAR RESCUES THE U.S ECONOMY

War to the rescue: America’s contrived war against Germany brought about a much-needed leap in U.S employment. In the manufacturing industries alone 7 million jobs were added to the 11 million beforehand. Before the outbreak of war, the U.S armed forces were made up of only 174,000 personnel. During the war 16 million unemployed were recruited or conscripted into the U.S armed forces. The U.S economy was restored indeed enhanced. The American economy is war-based. The U.S is working to the same plan today in scores of countries like Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, etc.



The war against Germany and Japan conveniently helped to kick-start the U.S. economy at the expense of the German and Japanese trade competitors. Informed people now know that Franklin D Roosevelt and his administration, prodded and blackmailed by America's powerful Jewish lobby, conspired to involve America in the war to boost profits in the arms-related industries.

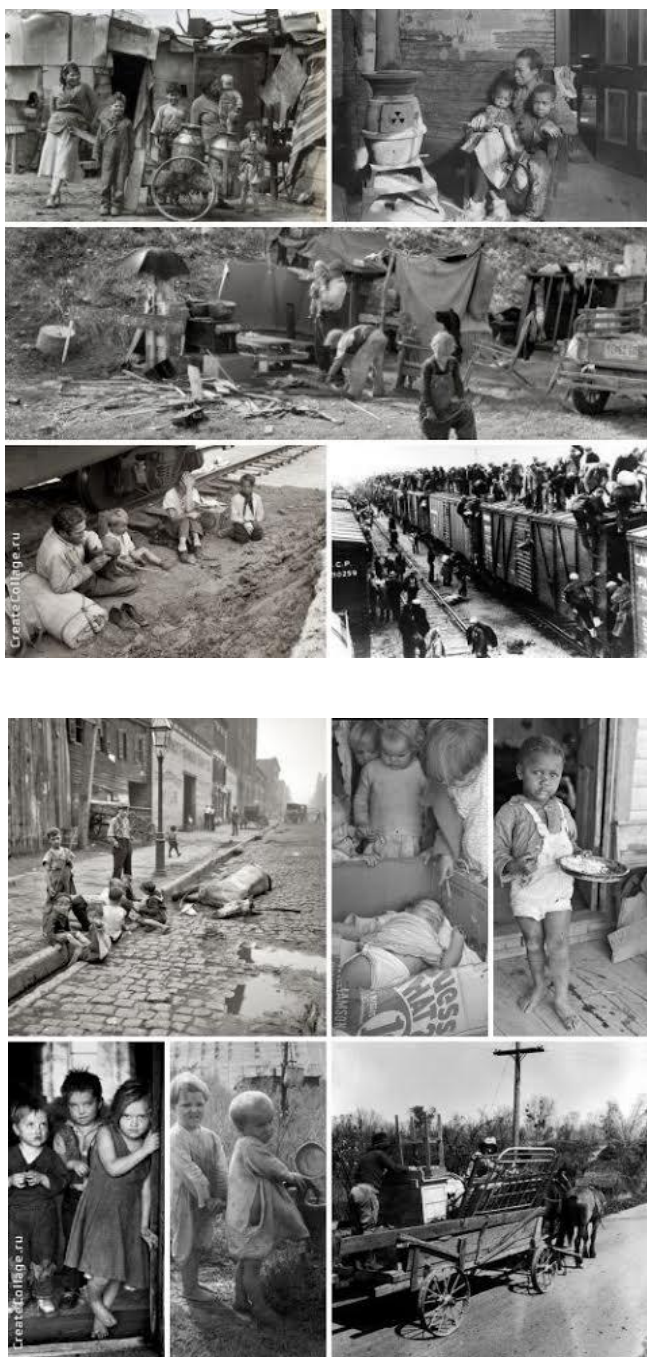


The visible effects of the depression were seen in what was dubbed Hoovervilles. These were shanty towns on vacant lots of cardboard boxes, tents, and small rickety wooden sheds built by homeless people. Residents lived in the shacks and begged for food or went to soup kitchens. The term was coined by Charles Michelson, publicity chief of the Democratic National Committee, who referred sardonically to President Herbert Hoover whose policies he blamed for the depression.



BOTTOM PICTURE BOTTOM LEFT

The woman who became known as ‘the migrant mother’. This depressing image was recorded in spring 1936 in Nipomo, California. Dorothea Lange, who took many of the photographs of the period later reflected. “I saw and approached the hungry and desperate mother, as if drawn by a magnet. I do not remember how I explained my presence or my camera to her, but I do remember she asked me no questions. I made five exposures I did not ask her name or her history. She told me her age, that she was thirty-two. She said her family had been living on frozen vegetables gathered from the surrounding fields, and birds that her children killed. She had just sold the tyres of her car to buy food. There she sat in that lean-to tent with her children huddled around her, and seemed to know that my pictures might help her, and so she helped me. There was a sort of equality about it.”



American street in the 1930s; note horse carcass

News media and palace publishers tell you that Jews were discriminated against in the Workers Reich. This is simply untrue. However, in Britain and the U.S racial and ethnic discrimination was written into the statute books. Even during the 1950s, long after the defeat of the Reich, it was not unusual to see offensive posters in lodging house windows: 'No Coloureds or Irish.' Throughout the United States officially endorsed discrimination on a par with that of Apartheid South Africa was normal. Since the defeat of the Reich, innocent and trusting Americans have been conditioned to believe that Reich racism was a main plank of their government's war. In reality, racism in the United States was officially sanctioned, in the Workers Reich racism was never endorsed.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE.

AMERICA'S GREAT COLOURED ATHLETE

IN THE LAND OF THE BRAVE YOU NEEDED TO BE TO SURVIVE



In the United States racial discrimination was an acceptable way of life. Jesse Owens, a fine athlete was the citizen of a country where racism was widespread and institutionalized. The contrast between the two countries would have been quite

remarkable for this humble and likeable ex plantation worker. In Hitler's Germany, Jesse Owens could share a bus or tram ride with white people. Treated equally in all respects before the law, he could sit in a cinema next to whites, use public toilets, and dine in restaurants, stay in hotels without any discrimination being shown towards him. There was much that he could do in Hitler's Germany that was forbidden at home in the United States.

In the United States Negro athletes were required to eat apart from their white fellow athletes. If they were allowed to share the same hotel at all, which was unlikely, it would be necessary for them to use the tradesmen's back entrance. There were no Negroes on any major league baseball team and there were no Negro swimmers. This was of course in the so-called enlightened north. In the southern states there was no possibility of a Negro being allowed to participate in any sport unless he competed solely with other Negroes. For Jesse Owens, his days in Hitler's Germany must have been happy indeed. There he received a great deal of pre-Olympic media hype and the German people idolized him.

CHAPTER THIRTY.

HITLER SAVED GERMANY FROM THIS

It is estimated that 7 million Americans died of malnutrition and starvation related disease during the 'hungry 1930s'.

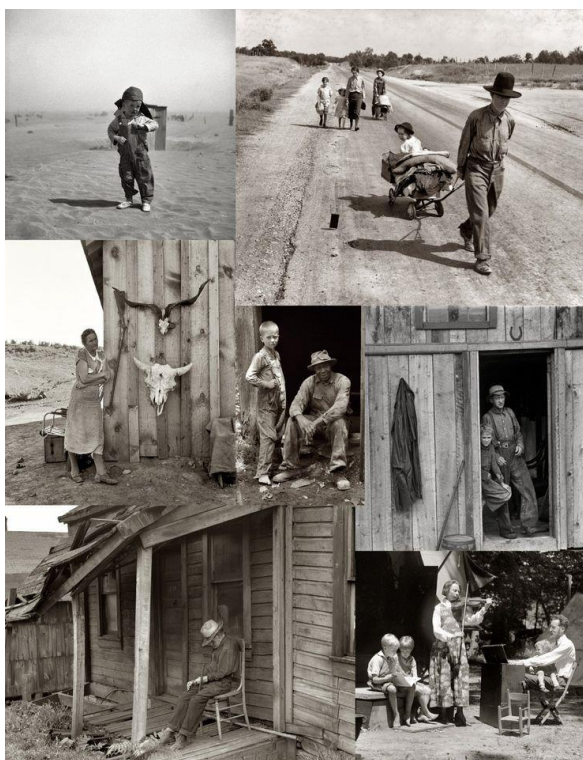
13 million people became unemployed. In 1932, 34 million people belonged to families with no regular full-time wage earner.

Industrial production fell by nearly 45% between 1929 and 1932. One Soviet trading corporation in New York averaged 350 applications a day from Americans seeking jobs in the Soviet Union. Few will have returned to their homelands from Communist Russia.

Over one million families lost their farms between 1930 and 1934. Between 1929 and 1932, the income of the average American family was reduced by 40%. Nine million savings accounts had been wiped out between 1930 and 1933.

273,000 families had been evicted from their homes in 1932. There were two million homeless people migrating around the country. Over 60% of Americans were categorized as poor by the federal government in 1933. In the last prosperous year (1929), there were 79,678 immigrants recorded, but in 1933 only 23,068 came to the U.S.

In the early 1930s, more people emigrated from the United States than immigrated to it. New York social workers reported that 25% of all schoolchildren were malnourished. In the mining counties of West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, the proportion of malnourished children was as high as 90%. Many people became ill with diseases such as tuberculosis.



The high death rate from starvation in times of social upheaval is not an exclusive specificity of totalitarian regimes. The population of America during the Great Depression (the same 1932-1933) inexplicably dropped to 8.553 million people. Even with adjustment for emigration the country has missing more than seven million of its citizens! Where did they go?

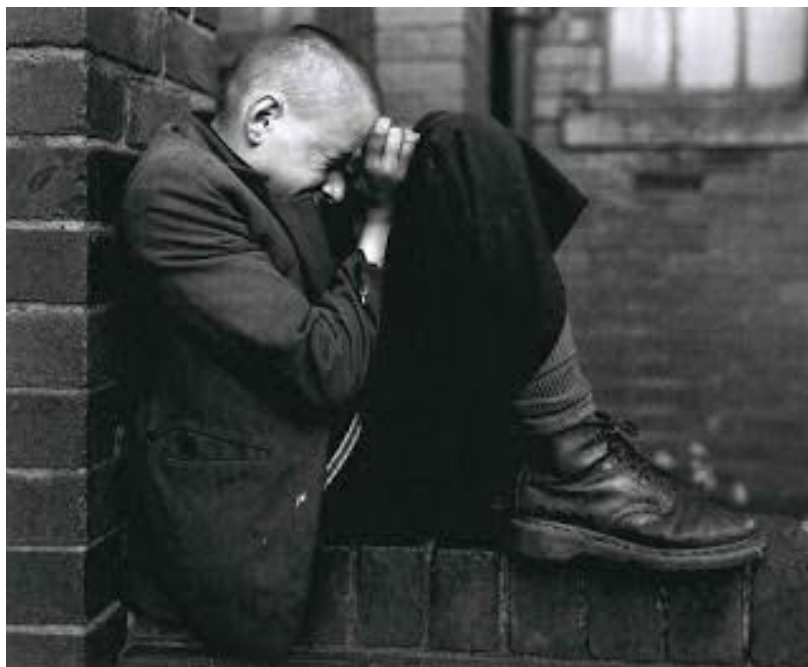
No official explanation of "white spots" in the country's demographic statistics. These do not exist. In 1932, the number of unemployed reached the level of 12.5 million. The peak came in the beginning of 1933, when unemployment in America was already up to 17 million.

During most acute economic crisis, every third working American was deprived of employment. The real disaster was the partial unemployment. According to the American Federation of Labour, in 1932, full-time there were only 10% of workers.

Mass vagrancy, poverty, street children became a sign of the times. There were ghost towns, ghost towns, all the people who went in search of food and work. Approximately 2.5 million were on the roads. People in the cities lost their homes altogether and become homeless. In the richest city in the country, New York City, people were starving en masse, forcing city officials to start distributing free soup in the streets. In Russia and Ukraine are memorials for the victims of famine and the deportations; there are none in the United States to commemorate the millions who died in the American Holodomor.

PART FOUR.

LIFE IN GREAT BRITAIN



CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE.

THE DISTRESSED 1930s

The picture above is not posed. This youngster is taking part in what was known as The Jarrow Crusade. In 1936 200 unemployed men departed the shipyard town of Jarrow. Their purpose was to draw attention to the distressed plight during their 26-day journey on foot. On their reaching London the column's distress left the political elite unmoved. The Jarrow marchers' plight was not debated in parliament and their hunger march brought no relief. The marchers afterwards judged their protest to have been a failure. However, the Jarrow Crusade came to symbolise the distress of Britain's unemployed workers and the callous disdain that characterised the ruling class.

During the 1930s unemployment peaked at 22%. There were 3 million out of work. This figure translates into 3 million distressed families. There was no state aid for the unemployed. Hundreds of thousands of working-class people died prematurely. Whilst hunger was a major factor in their premature deaths, deprivation and hunger-related diseases accounted for most losses. The Jarrow March stands out as an iconic event. But, during this terrible decade there were many such crusades. Dubbed 'hunger marches' such marches often resulted in considerable anti-state violence.

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO. THE APPEAL OF FASCISM



It was the British Union of Fascists, not Britain's left-wing parties, that attracted the largest political rallies in British history.

The rise of Fascism in Europe and in particular the success of National Socialism in Hitler's Reich appealed to the working class. The 1930s saw the fastest growth of Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. England's political elite had good reason to feel threatened. If there was to be a repeat of German enthusiasm for National Socialism the entire political structure of Britain would be revolutionised. Britain's ever Machiavellian political elite, unable to manage or challenge the growing appeal of Fascism and National Socialism, embarked on a divisive strategy. National government harmonised with local government and newspaper proprietors to restrict those parties for whom Fascism appealed. At the same time restrictions on Britain's far-left were eased and their image and propaganda laundered.

On the other hand newspapers demonised Adolf Hitler and Mussolini, censored their successes and were ever imaginative in describing both as 'a threat to world peace'. Those who resisted the pro-war lobby were denied a voice by the media, deprived of meeting halls by Labour and Tory local government.

The Communist Party and broad left had little to complain about when their agenda was discussed in media. Despite their record of violence during political rallies, protests and meetings not once were the hard left refused a hall from which to address their followers. Unlike the workers who chose Fascism the Communist and hard-left were far more leniently dealt with by the police and law courts.



The largest political meeting in British history occurred at Olympia when BUF leader Oswald Mosley spoke to tens of thousands of Fascists and their supporters.

Marches and protests, demonstrations and meetings by the anti-Fascist left were freely announced in the Capitalist Press. Parties likely to oppose war with Germany were shunned, denied opportunity to identify themselves according to their political beliefs, their marches and meetings curtailed, restricted and banned. Given this level of government and associated support the minority hard-left soon appeared to be far larger and more influential than it was. The state after all acted in the role of the left's recruiting sergeant and the press acted as its marketing department.

To cap it all, at the onset of England's War led to thousands opposed to war with Germany being arrested under the guise of being a threat. This purge accelerated after Winston Churchill was parachuted in to the premiership to ramp up the war against the Worker's Reich. Britain from 1940 onwards 'boasted 1,050 concentration camps, which they called internment camps. These barbed-wire heavily guarded compounds housed not only enemy combatants but any considered to be sympathetic to peace with Germany.

The Communist Party, the other side of the pro-war Capitalist coin, not once acted to defend British workers. The hard left were far too busy burning effigies of Prime Minister Chamberlain for his having secured peace in Europe. Simultaneously, effigies of the anti-war British premier were burned in Moscow's Red Square. Churchill had his war. One of his first acts was to lift all restrictions on the infamous Soviet secret police operatives, forerunners to the KGB.

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE. BACKGROUND



Churchill with his son Randolph and Lord Derby visits Liverpool

There was no such thing as conventional elected British government from 1931 to 1945; a period of fourteen years. Throughout this period Britain was ruled by a self-appointed coalition of Conservatives and Labour Party political opportunists. The wartime Prime Minister, Winston Spencer Churchill, was parachuted into the premiership after a cosy parliamentary stitch-up. This, of course, excluded any electoral selection. If you wanted demonstrable democracy, evidence of the peoples will in government in Europe this could be found only in Hitler's Germany.



Britain's unelected wartime premier had nothing but contempt for democracy. He was a favourite drinking companion of Soviet tyrant Joe Stalin. The latter too was often drunk but unlike Churchill never whilst attending matters of the state.

German democracy under a legally constituted Constitution endured from January 1933 to May 8 1945. From the 1945 Allied Occupation of Germany real democracy, plebiscite, referendum, and its internationally recognised Constitution of Germany have been denied. In May 1945 the elected German government was imprisoned, many were hanged. As successive U.S presidents concede, post-war Germany is an Occupied State. Soviet Occupied German Democratic Republic (GDR) otherwise known as East Germany was dissolved in October 1990; the U.S and British Armies remained in Occupied Germany.

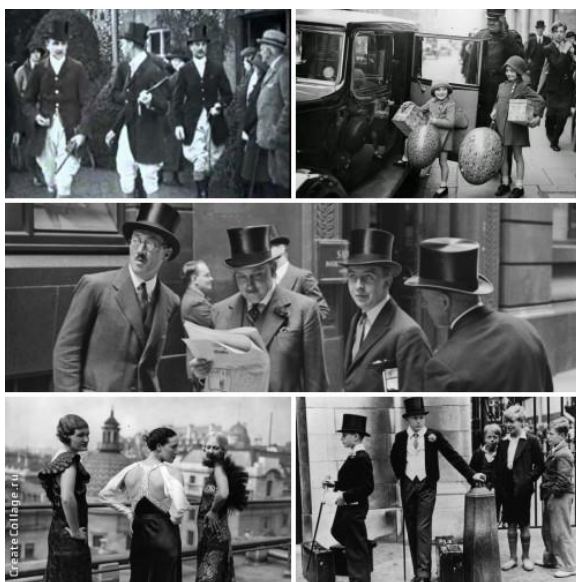
WILLIAM JOYCE ON BRITISH PLUTOCRACY



Irish-American William Joyce, who constantly campaigned against war, war razor slashed by Communist thugs who demanded England go to war against the Workers Reich.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR. CONTEMPT FOR THE ELECTORATE

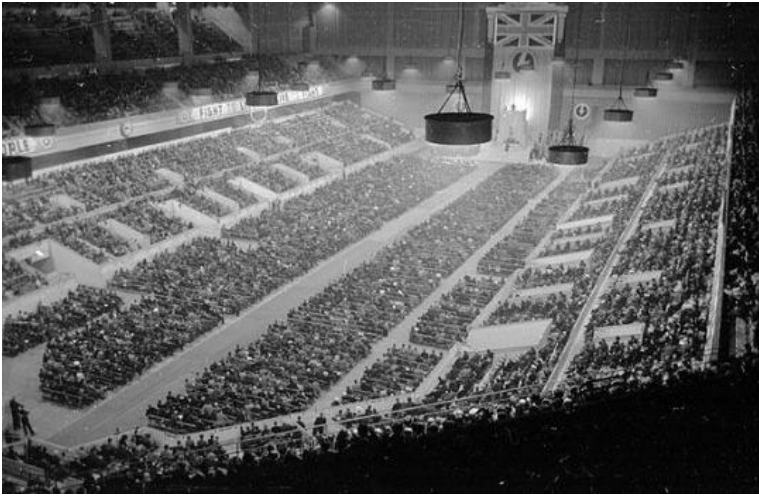
“British democracy has consistently embodied one principle: “The more you promise the people, the more you may expect to get their votes”. A premium was placed on the making of attractive promises: and the skilful politician was he who could break them and still retain his reputation for honesty. Perhaps there has never been such a master of this ignoble art as Stanley Baldwin.”



All the time, Britons lived in needless poverty. The strategy of the ruling classes was to keep the working class in subjection. The same strategy was adopted by the hard left. The Communists had nothing to gain from a fully-employed prosperous working class such as that in the German Reich. The hard left have as much interest in full employment and prosperity as an arms manufacturer has in peace.



Grinding poverty was a way of life for 95 per-cent of the British people



Millions either joined or supported Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. Its supporters, predominantly working class, were aware that the British war lobby's determination was to embroil England in a trade war with Germany.



CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE. IRISH-AMERICAN WILLIAM JOYCE. PROPHET WITHOUT EQUAL



National Socialists at all levels appear to have the gift of prophecy denied to others. As a consequence, it is somewhat startling to see predictions made in the 1930s, turn out just as these oracles foresaw. England's war against the Democratic Workers Reich resulted not in keeping alight the beacon of democracy and free expression but of denying it.

Just as prophesied, the lights of Europe are now being extinguished by a political clique and their malevolent media assisted by a dumbed down populace rendered impotent by a lack of cultural roots or racial identity. Influential American LIFE magazine calculated that 50% of the English people listened to William Joyce's opinions broadcast from Hamburg. The manager of East Riding Radio Relay Service complained; "We are inundated with requests for Lord Haw-Haw broadcasts, which we are not allowed to give." Statesman David Lloyd George; "The Government ought to take notice of every word this man says."

“Then the crash! At first, most people regarded it as the mere result of speculation and watered capital: the banks foreclosed, the mills shut down, and chimneys that had smoked day and night for sixty years belched forth their last. The fires were drawn for the last time. The yellow skies of Lancashire became mercilessly clear.

Soon it was seen that the malady was of no temporary nature. In a few years’ time, Japan had captured 90 per cent of the markets of the Crown Colonies. India, whilst Schuster and Sassoon smiled their approval, had passed a law imposing a 25 per cent duty on English cotton manufactures entering the country: and soon, in Lancashire, the textile products of Oriental labour, the work of the sweated coolie, were being sold in the Lancashire shops at prices which seemed ridiculously low.

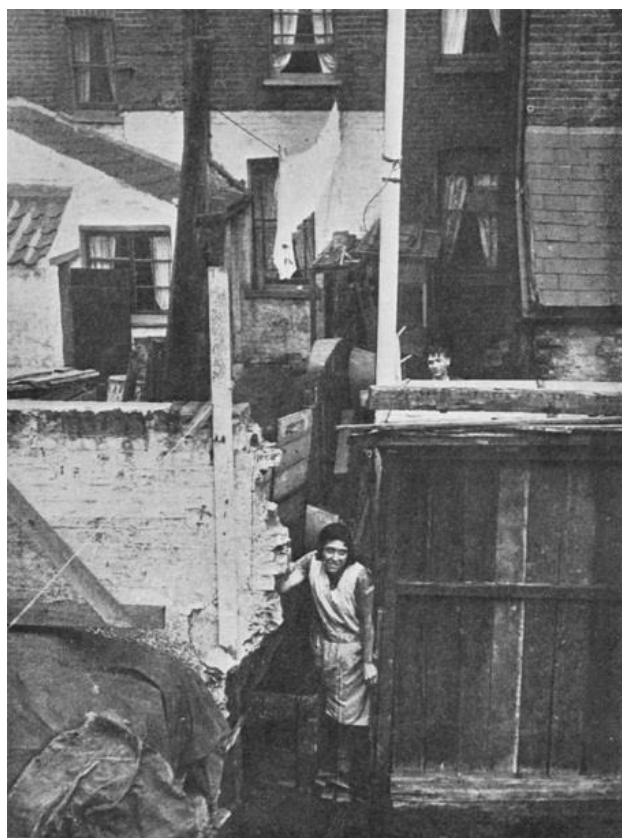


No English worker could compete with Orientals who could live on a few bowls of rice a day. Now the glory of Free Trade was shown at its very meridian. Whilst Lancashire starved, the Jewish and British shareholders sat back and enjoyed the dividends of slave labour. Sir Philip Sassoon, a pioneer in the whole adventure, bought more pictures and gave more lavishly exotic entertainments to his friends. In London, all seemed well with England. On the Riviera, all seemed better than ever. But in Lancashire the gangrene spread, and slow death extended its domain.

First the towns like Oldham, Royton, Rochdale, Bury, and Burnley were paralysed. All day long men and women walked up and down the streets to an incessant but silent dead march.

Then that mighty heart of commercial life, Liverpool, succumbed. Great wharves became derelict; the hum of industry sank into the quiescence of idleness, and the roar of the machines into the small voice of poverty. When I last saw the proud and forceful Mersey taking its course with unconcerned vigour into the sea beyond, I could not but think of Carthage and Nineveh as I watched the foaming waters charging past the long, shabby, decaying buildings by its banks.

This is the debt that capitalist democracy owes to those who have once loved England. It is the debt owed to a people who were ruined soul and body by the international finance which they are trying to defend today against the principle of eternal life. If a detailed survey were possible in this book, a dismal story could also be told of the Yorkshire textile industry: but its position has never been as bad as that of the Cotton Trade.



If there is any British industry whose condition in recent years calls for ironical comment, it is the shipping trade. At the time of writing, British losses of mercantile vessels since the beginning of this war total about a million tons. Mr Churchill, of course professes to regard the situation as highly satisfactory. Comment upon this unending capacity for satisfaction can be deferred to a later chapter, with the assurance that it will be within the power of the German Navy to provide as much satisfaction of this type as the First Sea Lord requires.

It is of interest, however, to note that the British Merchant Marine was in a very poor condition before the war was declared. Indeed, it had for some time been giving cause for the utmost anxiety to those who believed that England's sea-power was inseparable from her existence.

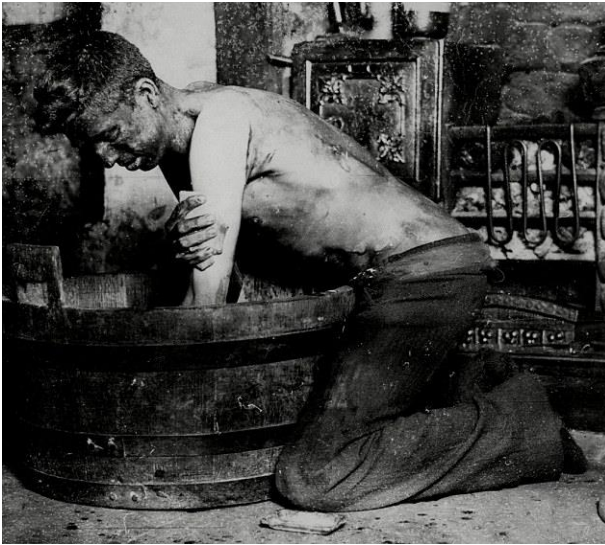
If these words had been written in recent weeks, they would have been described in England as German propaganda. In fact, they merely constitute an objective statement, the truth of which has been borne out by events. It is possible, however, to go beyond the restrained language of the writer just quoted and to find in the British Press abundant evidence of the plight into which British shipping had been allowed to sink. ~ William Joyce, Irish-American Author and Social Reformer.



Not everyone had it tough; financial speculators made more in a day than a coalminer or farmer would make in a lifetime of unrelenting labour.



Innocent, never committed a crime but sentenced to a life sentence of hard labour without parole because of the class they were born in to.



A coalminer cleans up after his shift. Meantime, the public school educated, political elite, the ruling class cleaned up at the Stock Exchange. Their war profiteering multiplied their fortunes many times



Whilst thousands marched for jobs



The English elite marched to the races and stockbrokers

So long as men think that they are born to drudge in the bowels of the earth for 23/- a week without any hope of advance or any wider outlook, it may well be argued that the system of private property does not exist at all except for a small minority.

Yet there was a hope for this stricken industry. Every year Britain imported from abroad an average of 2,000 million gallons of fuel oil. The British Association heard an exposition of the oil-from-coal process and approved it. Had this method of producing fuel been adopted, at least 95,000 miners could have been employed at once, as well as 35,000 other workers.

But, said the Government, there was no capital. Sir Thomas Inskip said in the House of Commons that 40 million pounds would be needed to provide a sufficient supply for the Royal Air Force of the fuel that it needed. The money could not be found, he declared. A fortnight later, 40 million pounds were raised in the City, not for the coal industry, but for France. And now England is spending seven million a day on this war.

For the above reasons, unemployment in the coal-fields has been damnable. For more than ten years, indeed for fifteen, the average of unemployment in the coal industry has been over 300,000. Whole areas in South Wales and on the Tyneside have been rendered desolate and hopeless. When Edward Windsor saw the grimy villages of broken-down hovels, the men and women haggard with starvation, the children wandering about in rags, he saw what might have been taken for the survivors of a cyclone impregnated with the germs of plague. "Something must be done," he said: and it was done - to him. Unless the reader has actually travelled for himself in these poverty-stricken areas, he or she can form no conception of what they are like.

If some of the smug believers in democracy could take a walk through Cowdenbeith, Merthyr Tydvil, Hetton-le-Hole or Wath, their complacency would be shaken, and they would run shivering to their baths. When the miner is employed, his average wage is less than two pounds a week. Typical cases are as follows: Two Somerset miners worked for a fortnight and won approximately forty tons of coal.

Each man took home slightly more than 23 shillings per week. Two miners in Durham known to me got between them 52 shillings for a full week's work. Thus, the miner gets less in a week than the young sponger about town pays for his bottle of champagne. Indeed, his earnings for a month would certainly not keep Mr Churchill in wine and cigars for a day. ~ William Joyce.

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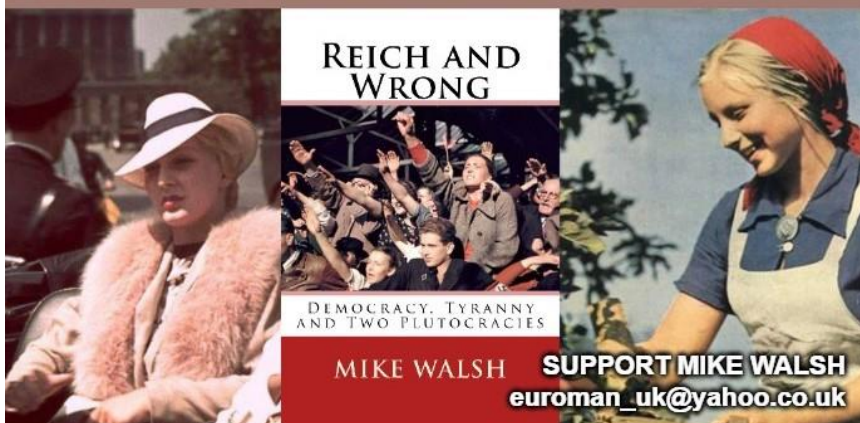
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